The Western Witness.

THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

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ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Benedictine Fathers of Mount Angel Appeal for Help.

STATUE TO A BENEFACTOR.

Items of Interest From all Sections, Countries and Religious Orders. Readable News.

An orphanage is being built by the Catholics in Lewiston, Me., to cost $25,000. It will be called the "Healy Asylum," in honor of Bishop Healy.

The first public function of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn was the dedication of the new $250,000 church of St. Augustine in that city, on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Bishop McGolrick of Duluth, Minn., will celebrate his silver jubilee on the 9th of June. Preparations are being made for the worthy commemoration of this important event.

Miss Minnie Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Storer, step-daughter of Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and grand-daughter of the late Nicholas Longworth, has been baptised and been received into the Catholic Churrh.

The project, and a very commendable one has been started to raise a fund for a monument to the late Rev. Edward J. McCabe, pastor of the Visitation Church, Brooklyn, among the readers of the Catholic Youth, of which paper he was founder and editor. A number of subscriptions have already been received.

An interesting episode occurred recently at the consecration of Mgr. Vaszary, Primate of Hungary. The prelate ordered his major domo to draw him up the bill of fare and cost of the grandest festival ever given on a similar occasion. When he saw the price he said, "Good, I think it is much better to distribute it among the poor."

In the diocese of Paris there are 1140 priests, of whom 850 are in the city itself. The priests of Paris speak in many tongues, There are 16 for the German inhabitants and visitors, 9 for the English, 3 for the Bretons, 6 for the Spanish, 4 for the Flemish and Dutch, 18 for the Italians, 3 for the Poles and 6 who preach for the deaf and dumb.

In connection with the congress of German Catholics at Mayence, it is intended to hold an exhibition of Christian art in Mayence from August 21st to September 4th. The scheme has been warmly taken up by distinguished artists and authorities on art matters. The committee ask, through the press, for the loan of the original works of Christian art.

In his recent annual report, Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, eulogizes in the highest terms the loyalty and fealty to the stars and stripes of the Flathead Indians, laying great stress upon their Christian character and devotion to the Catholic Church. The labors of Fathers De Snelt, Ravelli and D'Aste are bearing the fruits of Catholicity.

A Reverend Father of the Pittsburgh diocese has invented a patent collection box. It shows at a glance how much is placed in the box, to the edification of the curious whose eyes are wandering from their prayer books, and to the satisfaction of the giver, who knows his amount is correctly registered. As not every man is trusted in taking up the collection, it would have been well if the reverend gentleman had a bell punch attached to his invention.

A dispatch from Mason City, Ia., says: Religious circles are agitated over the actions of Rev. Charles Lutz, Rector of St. John's Guild Episcopal church of this city. He notified his people of his resignation and announced that henceforth his allegiance would be with the Roman Catholic Church. He has gone to Montreal to enter the Order of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood. He is highly educated, and says that his mind has been leading him to take this step for some time.

Bishop Brennan is encouraging Catholics to settle in Texas. He has appointed Father John F. Coffey to the office of Promoter of Immigration for the Diocese of Dallas. He declares that that State in extent, fertility and resources is easily capable of sustaining a population of 12,000,000 or 15,000,000. If the clergy of the West and Southwest would attract to those regions young men and women from the Eastern States, as well as the more desirable immigrants from abroad, they would render a valuable service to the Church, the country, the settlers, their own dioceses and parishes and themselves. And the time for this work is passing, as the unoccupied land is being taken up.

His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, the Archbishop of Oregon, has issued a strong appeal to the people of his diocese, asking for assistance for the Benedictine Fathers of Mt. Angel, whose monastery was recently destroyed by fire. Out of all the buildings on the premises but one was saved—the college. This was done by the exertions of some of the fathers and a few brave students who stood on the roof stamping out the sparks and burning splinters as they fell around them, and by the noble action of these Oregon lads a total disaster was avoided. The students have been accommodated in the building, but the Archbishop says, "where the priests and brothers now sleep, we fear to tell lest we should be suspected of overcoloring the picture of desolation that Mount Angel presents." His Grace further says, "this is an occasion for charitable help which seldom occurs." From private advices the condition of the inmates of the monastery is pitiable in the extreme and measures should at once be taken to render them assistance.

A statue of the late Rev. John C. Drumgoole, founder of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin and of St. Joseph's Union, who died March 28, 1888, has just been completed and will soon adorn the front of the building, at the corner of Lafayette Place and Great Jones street, New York City. The memorial is the work of Robert Cushing, sculptor, who has been engaged on the statue for two years, It is now at the foundry, where it will be cast in bronz . The figure is of heroic size, ten feet high, and represents Father Drumgoole listening to the entreaty of a little street arab, who clings to the cassock of the priest. On the opposite side is another figure seated on three ponderous tomes at Father Drumgoole's feet. It is that of a youth intently engaged in reading from an open volume which rests upon his knee. Father Drumgoole was seventy-three years old. He was born near the little town of Granard, County Longford, Ireland, and when but eight years old was brougnt to his widowed mother, who was already in this country. He reached the priesthood after a struggle. He saved his little earnings, and, putting part aside for the support of his mother, devoted the remainder toward paying for his education. He entered St. John's College, Fordham, where he stayed for some time, but afterwards left that institu ion and assumed the post of sexton of St. Mary's Church. After completing his studies he was ordained for the diocese of New York by Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, on May 24, 1869.

CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

How the Church Educates the Nation's Wards.

ADVANTAGES APPRECIATED

The Policy of the Indian Bureau Considered—The California Missions.

We learn from "The Church News" of Washington, D. C., that Rev. L Van Gorp, S. J., of Spokane, Washington, was in ths National capital a few weeks ago in the interest of the Indian schools of the Northwest. From Father Van Gorp have been learned many items of interest to those who appreciate the necessity of religious training for the Indians, who can only be civilized by the aid of mission schools. He says the Indians in the Northwest are better cared for, so far as rations are concerned, since the late uprising which cost the Government so much money. The cause of Indian education is not so bright as could be wished for, owing to the many difficulties the missionaries are compelled to encounter. Even the Indian Bureau, in spite of its advocacy of non-sectarian schools, seems to realize the necessity of some kind of religious education, as among the articles purchased for what are called non-sectarian Indian schools are Bibles and hymn-books. The purchase of the latter justifies the conclusion that religious services form a part of the curriculem of the Government schools, especially as the superintendents are generally ex-Protestant preachers.

The Jesuits in the Northwest, with headquarters at Spokane, have charge of schools in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming and Alaska.

On the Upper Youkon they have three missions in the region where the lamented Archbishop Seghers lost his life. The schools in these missions are under the immediate direction of the Government Bureau of Education.

St. Ignatius' School, Montana, has a contract with the Government for 300 pupils. This contract is made by special act of Congress, and cannot be changed by the Indian Bureau. The school here is taught by the Jesuits, the Sisters of Providence and the Ursuline Sisters.

The Holy Family School, Montana, has a contract with the Government by special act of Congress, for 100 pupils, who are also taught by the Jesuits and Ursuline Sisters.

St. Paul School, Montana, has a contract with the Indian Bureau for 160 pupils; previously it had a contract for 200.

St. Peter's School, Montana, has a contract for 200 scholars, but the Indian Bureau refuses to recognize the contract or pay for the education of these children on the ground that they are not Americans. Father Van Gorp says they were born in the United States, and that their parents are known to have lived this side of the Canada line for fifteen or twenty years. The Government has paid for the education of the children of this tribe since 1879, and until recently there was no objection to the contract. This school is taught by the Jesuits and Ursuline Sisters. A new building for the boys has just been completed at an expense of $12,000, and another for the grls which cost $35,000. If the Indian Bureau does not observe the contract these fine buildings will be of no use.

The Crow Mission School, Montana, has a contract for 100 children; previously it contracted for 125. This is taught by the Jesuits and Ursuline Sisters.

The Cheyenne Mission School, Montana, is also taught by the Jesuits and Ursuline Sisters.

The Coeur d'Alene School, Idaho, contracts for 75 children. Previously it contracted for 90. This is taught by the Jesuits and Sisters of Providence.

The Colville School, Washington, has a contract for 70 pupils The number was reduced, but has been increased to the original number. It is taught by the Jesuits and Sisters of Providence.

The Yakima School, Washington, is larger than ever before, although the Indian Bureau has reduced the contract. It is in charge of the Jesuits and Sisters of Providence.

At Umatilla, Oregon, buildings have been erected by the aid of the Misses Drexel at a cost of $19,000. These buildings were constructed because the late administration promised to award those in charge a contract, Although frequently applied for, no contract haa been made. In the last session of Congress an amendment was offered to the Indian Appropriation bill by Representative Herman of Oregon for this school, but as the chairman of the committee stated, it was understood that the Indian Bureau had power to contract with this school, the amendment was withdrawn. The Government has erected a school building four miles from Umatilla, but the Indians refuse to send their children to it. In consequence it has but eighteen or twenty scholars. The 160 acres of land allowed the Umatilla School, is of but little value, as one-half of it is very rocky, rendering it unsuitable for training school purposes. The school is in charge of the Jesuits and Franciscan Sisters.

The Arrapahoe School, on the Wind River, Wyoming, has a contract for 75 children, a reduction of twenty-five from the previous year. This school is in charge of the Jesuits and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The cause of these reductions is easily explained. Father Van Gorp says it is the result of the policy of the Indian Bureau, taking as a basis on which the contracts are made, the school reports for the first, second and third quarters and excluding the the fourth quarter, when the schools are necessarily larger.

(*Continued on Page 3.*)

IRISH NOTES.

Rev. James Devine, S. J., died a few days ago at St. Stanislaus College, Tuliamore.

Seventeen young Irish priests have volunteered for the missions in Australia already this year.

The Drogheda Board of Guerdians adopted a resolution in favor of the claims of the Christian Brothers to a share of the educational grant.

There was exhibited recently in the the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society an immense lens, one of twelve made in Paris to the order of Mr. Wingham for the Irish Lights Board, to be put up at the Old Head of Kinsale Lighthouse, which will then have the most powerful beacon light in the world. Before the lenses are taken to the south there will be some interesting experimental displays of their great power at the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth.

Trinity College, Dublin, will soon celebrate its three hundredth (non-Catholic) anniversary. The first move in that educational direction was made by Archbishop John Lech of Dublin in 1311. His Grace obtained a bull from Pope Clement for the founding of a university of scholars in that city. Archbishop Lech died before executing his project, which was carried out by his successor, Archbishop Alexander De Bicnor (1320), under authority from Pope John XXII. The site of the present college was confiscated from the Augustinians, who had a monastery thereon.

FIFTEEN SATURDAYS.

Origin, Nature and Exercises of this Devotion.

ITS MANY INDULGENCES.

Advantages of the Beautiful Devotion in Honor of the Blessed Virgin and Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary.

The "Devotion of the Fifteen Saturdays" consists in receiving communion on each of fifteen consecutive Saturdays and in adding to the reception of the Holy Eucharist some other good works in honor of the Blessed Virgin and the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary, in order to obtain through her unique and incomparable intercession, some special favor or grace for one's self or for one's neighbor. Although the Mother of God is honored and invoked every day, every hour by the holy Church of Christ, and is entitled at all times to the worship of hyperdulia, yet Saturday has been specially selected for the performance of these pious exercises, because that day is specially consecrated to her service, and because it is well known that she takes great pleasure in conferring favors on that day upon her devout servants.

ORIGIN OF THE DEVOTION AND ITS FRUITS.

The Devotion of the Fifteen Saturdays came into existence towards the close of the 17th century, and we may truly say that it was hardly established before it was embraced with so much fervour by the faithful that at Toulouse alone, on a single Saturday, the number of communicants at the altar of the Rosary reached fourteen hundred. The Blessed Virgin soon made known to the world, through the favors which she imparted to the practicers of the devotion, how pleasing to her were its exercises.

"According to authentic depositions, the blind saw, the deaf, paralytics and the dropsical were miraculously healed, sinners on the verge of despair were converted, and the afflicted of every description received the greatest consolations. In fine, many were the extraordinary vocations to the religious state, benedictions on sterile marriages, and great were the admiration and gratitude of the pious at the immense number of other brilliant graces that had been exuberantly poured out upon the people through the practice of appealing to Mary's intercession in the exercises of the XV. Saturdays." [1]

Ever since the establishment of this devotion it has been the source of the most signal favors to many, and it has daily demonstrated its value and fruitfulness. Through it light has been obtained in doubts, victory in temptations, comfort, relief and cures in diseases and the sweetest consolations in afflictions. Furthermore, the slow and thoughtful manner of meditating on each of the mysteries in due succession is well calculated to make the practicers of the devotion better understand and appreciate the real spirit of the Rosary. It has been on many occasions discovered, that it was only after the practice of these exercises that certain members of the Confraternity began to value fully the Rosary in its *ensemble* and in its most interior fruits, This devotion, too, when practiced for the general interests of the Church and society, produces the most apparent and brilliant results.

INDULGENCES OF THE DEVOTION.

As soon as the Church of God became duly informed of the wonderful effects of the devotion of the fifteen communions in honor of the Blessed Mother and the XV. Mysteries of the Rosary, and realized the earnestness and fervor with which the people practiced it, she opened wide the door of her spiritual treasury, to the practicers of the exercises. In 1690 Pope Alexander granted a plenary indulgence to all the inhabitants of Toulouse who followed the exercises. This first largess of the Church has since then been considerably increased. By a rescript of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, dated 12th of December, 1849, the members of the Confraternity of the Rosary (consequently *a fortiari*, all members of the "Monthly Guard of Honor" of our Blessed Lady) may gain, after having confessed, communicated, visited the Altar of the Confraternity, and prayed there for the Pope's intentions, the following indulgences: on three Saturdays at option, a plenary indulgence, and on each of the other twelve seven years and seven quarantines. In fine, on the 29th of December, 1853, Pius IX. granted a plenary indulgence to the performance of the exercises of each Saturday; in other words all those who properly practice the devotion may gain on each of the fifteen Saturdays a plenary indulgence, after having confessed, communicated, visited the Altar of the Confraternity and prayed there for the Pope's intentions. [2]

We have just described and explained the conditions rigorously required for the gaining of the indulgences and the observance of the devotion, but we believe, following the instructions and advice of the most exact writers of the Dominican Order on this devotion, that we ought to advise all who practice it to endeavor as much as possible to sanctify the whole period of the fifteen Saturdays, in other words, the whole fifteen weeks and especially the Saturdays themselves, being communion days, with redoubled fervor and the performance of special good works. In this manner the whole efficacy of the devotion is experienced and all its fruits are placed within the reach of the true servants of the Mother of God. "And for this purpose," [3] says the pious author already quoted, "it is necessary for us to watch during the whole period of the devotion, in a particular manner, over all our actions, live in great recollection, avoid with care all the occasions of mortal sin, and every attachment to venial sin, be perfectly resigned in all things to the holy will of God. Furthermore, we ought to honor in a special manner each and every Mystery of the Rosary, by meditating carefully on each, and by copying in ourselves the virtue there designated, and thus imitate our Lord and His Blessed Mother, not only on the day of communion, but on every day from one Saturday to the next."

WHEN THIS DEVOTION IS TO BE PRACTICED.

There is no fixed time defined by law for the observance of this devotion, [4] and therefore it may be practiced at any period of the year and even several times in the course of the vear. But it is advisable for the following three grave reasons, to select for the observance of the devotion, the fifteen weeks which immediately precede the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, so that the XVth Saturday may be the very vigil of the first Sunday of October. [5] 1. Because during that period, formal and solemn exercises are conducted in all Dominican churches. 2. Because the exercises practiced at that time dispose and prepare us to receive the great graces and indulgences of the great rosary feast—Rosary Sunday. 3. During that time we are in a special manner united with all the other members of the Confraternity, and we all know, or at least ought to know, that prayers offered in common, all other circumstances being equal, are more powerful and beneficial than those said privately or individually. "For," says our Lord, "where there are two or three gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." [6]

THF FORMAL AND SOLEMN EXERCISES OF THE DEVOTION AND THEIR VALUE.

In many Confraternity churches, but above all and specially in Dominican churches, this devotion is solemnly observed. On the Sorning of each Saturday the privileged Mass of the Rosary [7] is either said or sung at the *altar of the Confraternity*. After the mass or in the evening, an instruction is giveu on the Mystery of the day; each Saturday has its own special Mystery; the first Saturday of the devotion commemorates the first Mystery of the Rosary; the second Saturday, the second Mystery, and so on till the end. After the instruction the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament should, if possible, be given. Of course the Rosary is recited at the usual time and *at the Rosary altar*. It is most earnestly urged by the Rosary writers of the Order that the same formal and solemn exercises be carried out in all confraternity churches, that is in all churches in which the Most Rev. Master General of the Dominicans has, through his Delegate, established in a canonical manner, the great Confraternity of the Rosary. We have said that on each Saturday in Dominican churches, the Mass of the Rosary is either said or sung at the Rosary altar; this means that apart from the merits of the Mass itself for both celebrant and attendants, many indulgences may be gained; it means that both the priest who celebrates the Mass and all the members of the Confraternity who piously assist at it, may gain, each time, all the indulgences attached to the recitation of a full Rosary. [8] The following are the indulgences for the recitation of a full Rosary and therefore for the celebrating or the hearing of a Rosary Mass: 1, 120 days; 2, 120 days; 3, 300 days; 4, 300 days; 5, 3150 days; 6, 11,250 days; 7, 16,500 days; 8, 1500 years and 1500 quarantines; 9,

30 years and 30 quarantines; 10, 320,000 years and as many quarantines; 11, 50 years, once a day when said in a church; 12, 10 years and 10 quarantines, when said in common. 13, A plenary indulgence as often as a full rosary is recited. These are the indulgences of a full Rosary for all members of the Confraternity, and these, too, are the indulgences of a Rosary Mass for all members of the Confraternity who assist at it.

All members of the Confraternity who assist habitually at the privileged Rosary Mass, and also all priests who celebrate it whenever the Rubrics permit, may gain once a month, all the indulgences attached to the procession of the first Sunday of each month, that is, at least three plenary and many partial indulgences.

IMPORTANT ADMONITIONS FOR THE FRUITFUL PRACTICE OF THIS DEVOTION.

1 On the Friday before each of the Saturdays all engaged in the devotion should go to confession with all humility and with the determined resolution to avoid forever, by the aid of the grace of God, all sins, even the smallest. 2, On each Saturday they should meditate with all their soul on the Mystery honored on that day, and endeavor to draw as near as possible to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. 3. On each Saturday they should receive with the profoundest adoration and feryor Holy Communion. O what a fecund source of grace and blessings in these fervent communions so frequently repeated. A single communion when accompanied with the constant practice of the virtues of Jesus and Mary, unites the soul to God so intimately that, according to St. Magdalen de Pazzi it is sufficient of itself to elevate the recipient to the most solid and exalted perfection, What may we not expect from the full possession of our Lord in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, when we reflect that in the days of His mortal career the simple touch of His garments by the afflicted was efficacious enough to expel from them the most obstinate diseases and all woes. 4, They should recite on each Saturday at some convenient time, at least five decades of the Rosary, but, when possible, the whole Rosary. If the Mass on Saturday is not sung, the Rosary should be said in common during the Mass. 5, In the course of the day they should perform, with the permission of their confessor, some penitential act, for example a fast or abstinence, and in private make many prostrations in thanksgiving to Jesus and Mary and in honor of the Sacred Hearts. 6, All who are able should give some alms, particularly to widows and orphans and to the aged poor, and visit the neglected sick. 7, All who can should assist at the public and solemn exercises of the devotion; those who cannot assist at them should spend some time at home or elsewhere in reading carefully an explanation or study on the meditation of the Mystery of the day, [10] 8, All should endeavor to spend the whole week, that is from one Saturday to another, in striving to become more and more like unto Jesus and Mary and in copying into their own hearts the principal virtue proposed in the Mystery of the preceding Sunday. 9. During the exercises St. Joseph should be particularly honored and invoked, and the poor souls in Purgatory generously remembered. [11]

1. Le Rosaire mystique.
2. When several plenary indulgences are to be gained on one day, and each is gainable under the condition of praying for the Pope's intentions, the customary or the prescribed prayers must be repeated for the gaining of each indulgence. This is a point which is not as well or as generally known as it ought to be. When no special prayers are prescribed by the Pope for the gaining of an indulgence, according to all authors, one decade of the Rosary or five Our Fathers, five Hail Marys and as many Glorias suffice.
3. Le Rosaire mystique.
4. According to some writers the "Devotion of the Fifteen Saturdays," since its very essence consists in receiving fifteen Communions in honor of the Blessed Virgin and the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary, and in meditating for some time on each of the Mysteries, may be performed in a shorter period of time than that of fifteen weeks. The authors referred to say that the number of communions and the end specified, rather than the days designated and the duration of the time consecrated to the devotion, are to be mainly considered in this matter, and especially so, since, as we all know, though Saturday of each week is particularly consecrated to the worship of the Blessed Mother, she is perpetually worshipped and invoked in the Church, for as often as Jesus is appealed to for mercy by us, Mary stands as our intercessor with Him. Hence persons who receive Communion several times a week for the purpose of honoring the Blessed Virgin and the Mysteries of the Rosary, may easily in a month or so fulfil all the essential conditions of the devotion. Priests who enjoy the precious advantage of saying Mass every day, may comply with the obligations of the devotion in fifteen consecutive days. We admire and commend this interpretation as far as it concerns private devotion, and as far as it does not interfere with the formal and solemn exercises of the devotion or its indulgences, because its object, the very end of this interpretation, is to make persons live at all times under the guidance of the Blessed Mother and her favorite devotion, the Rosary. But at the same time, we must not forget that it is far more conformable to the tradition and the spirit of this devotion to consecrate in a particular manner to it the Saturdays of the fifteen weeks. By so doing, greater profit will be derived, the Mystery of each Saturday more thoroughly and salutarily dwelt on and understood and the special virtues of each Mystery will be more efficaciously and beneficially implanted in the heart.
5. The first of the fifteen Saturdays is always that particular Saturday which falls either on the 24th of June, or which immediately follows that date. This year the first Saturday of the solemn devotion falls on the 25th of June.
6. Matthew xviii. 20.
7. Generally, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, all priests of the Dominican Order may celebrate in their own churches, or in any other church, the privileged Mass of the Rosary—Salve Radix Sancta, as found in their Missal. (Pius IX., 16th August 1877.) Besides the two days named of each week, the Rosary Mass may be celebrated by the same Fathers on any day throughout the year on which the Rubrics, but not dispensations permit Votive Masses, in other words, on all simplex feasts, or as the Romans say, on all semiduplex feasts.
8. Clement IX. Coelestium.
9. Leike's Rosa Aurea. pp. 434 et 436.
10. Monsabre's Meditations on the Rosary, translated by Father Byrne, O. P.
11. 370 years ago (in 1522), Blessed Isidore Isolano, O. P., whom Benedict XIV. places on a level with Gerson in hi zeal for propagating devotion among the faithful to St. Joseph, warned all Rosarians to be particularly careful to honor and invoke the holy spouse of the Most Blessed Virgin after the recitation of the Rosary, for says the Saint, by so doing, our own prayers become more acceptable to God, and Heaven and earth rejoice at the homage given to the glorious Joseph. The following beautiful little prayer of St. Bernardine of Sienna admirably answers the purpose: "O Blessed Joseph, remember us and our needs, and by thy powerful prayers intercede with the Saviour for us. Take care, too, to render propitious to us thy holy Spouse, the Blessed Virgin Mary, who is the Mother of Him who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, forever and ever. Amen."

THE GERMANS IN AMERICA.

They Form an Influential Portion of People of the United States.

The *New England Courier*, a neat and attractive German-American weekly, published in Boston, gives some very interesting figures showing how great and influential the Teutonic race has become as an element of immigration into this country.

In Illinois one-half of the foreign-born population is German. In Minnesota the proportion is one-third; in Nebraska and Iowa more than one-third; in Wisconsin, one-half, or one-eighth of the whole population; in Indiana, the banner German State, out of 144,000 foreigners 80,000 are of German birth, or 55 per cent of the whole.

Out of 12,000,000 immigrants into this country since 1820, 4,500,000 have been Germans. Coming from the most thrifty and best educated country in Europe, the people constitutionally endowed with patience, skill and perseverance, have engrafted a solid, thoughtful, industrious, and peace loving element into the composite structure of the Union,

With a pride that is natural and just the paper closes its statistical survey with the following remarks:

1. That Germany has furnished and is furnishing the largest amount of immigrants to the United States.

2. That of the total number of professional men and skilled mechanics Germany takes by far the lion's share.

3. That the charge of intemperance laid to the whole Teutonic race has no good foundation.

4. That the influence of the Germans on the life and prosperity of the United States is of the highest rank and entitles them to the enconium that they are the backbone and mainstay of the great farming interests of this country.

5. The German has been and continues to be the founder and builder of the mighty West. He is the sober, business-like, aggressive citizen who is raising his adopted country on the strong foundations of honest manhood.

6. What the Puritan was to New England the German is to the West,

We do not believe that any fair-minded American citizen of whatever race or nationality, would care to offer any amendments.

How it is Non-Catholics Go to Heaven.

Cardinal Manning in the Review of the Churches, explained for the satisfaction of the reunionists of Christendom how it is that the Catholic Church admits non-Catholics can be saved. It is owing to "the Catholic doctrine of the universality of grace. They presuppose the doctrine of the visible church which has not only a visible body, but also an invisible soul. The soul of the church is as old as Abel, and as wide as the race of mankind. It embraces every soul of man who has lived, or at least who hos died in the union with God by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Nearly thirty years ago I published all this in answer to my friend, the late Dr. Pusey, in a letter on 'The Working of the Spirit in the Church of England.' This letter has been lately reprinted by Messrs. Burns & Oates. Thus far, then, I can say lay a basis on which to write and to hope with all your contributors. We believe that the Holy Ghost breathes throughout the world and gathers into union with God and to eternal life all those who faithfully co-operate with His light and grace. None are responsible for dying inculpably out of the visible body of the church. They only are culpable who knowingly and willingly reject its divine voice when sufficiently known to them. But I must not go on, for you are seeking union in agreements and I have no will to strike a discordant note. You say truly, 'The controversies to which most of our churches owe their rise have lost much of their interest for us; some of them are hardly intelligible.' I have two great advantages. I can hope and embrace you in the soul of the church, and I can rejoice in all and gladly share in many of your good works."

A choice assortment of rosaries, prayer books and pictures suitable for presents for children making their first first communion for sale by the Catholic Publishing Society, 113-115 Hayes st.

EXPERIENCE is the cream of life, but it sours with age.

Science & Progress.

A BIRD SKETCH.

Including a Great Eagle Owl, the Famous Indian Bulbul, Etc.

The great eagle owl (Fig. 1) which is one of the largest of the owls, being more than two feet in length, is hardly at home among the cage birds that compose the remainder of our sketch, but it has been repeatedly bred in aviaries and generations have even been reared in confinement.

The chough (Fig. 2) was formerly a common bird in England. Now it is confined to the cliffs in the southern and western

NOTABLE BIRDS.

countries, and is common in the Channel islands. It is one of the most graceful of the crow tribe, and its glossy plumage is in striking contrast to the coral red of its beak, legs and toes.

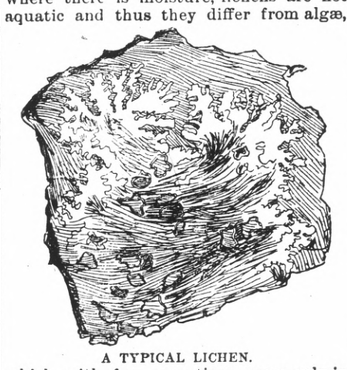
Immediately beneath the drawing of the chough are shown a pair of mynahs (Fig. 3), Indian species that are celebrated for their imitative powers, and consequently highly esteemed as cage birds. On the opposite side of the picture we have a pair of black capped lories, representatives of a large group of parrots which inhabit the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands Partly obscuring these is figured a green bulbul (Fig. 5) from India, one of the most lovely of its tribe, although it is surpassed in the brilliancy of its coloring by the Gouldian finch (Fig. 6), so named in honor of one of the greatest Australian ornithologists, the author of Gould's series of folio monographs on birds.

Two well known English species are also included in our plate—the sober colored nightingale (Fig. 7) and the pretty little bottletit (Fig. 8). The first is the queen of songsters; the wonderful richness and melody of its notes and the deep feeling of sadness which pervades its performance leaving all competitors at a distance. The little bottletit has but a humble song, but its gloublar nest is familiar to most country residents; and when its little family emerges from the nest, and a dozen or fifteen youngsters, hardly larger than humming birds or humble bees, are seen following their parents, they afford as pretty a sight as can delight the eyes of a naturalist

About Lichens.

In popular language we hear these plants usually spoken of as "mosses," a name which, unfortunately, belongs by right to little leafy plants very different from lichens. Popular Science News tells how lichens may easily be distinguished at sight, and illustrates a common species as follows:

In the first place the absence of anything like leaves regularly arranged upon a stem at once separates them from the true mosses and higher plants. Then there is the peculiarity that, although a great variety of colors are exhibited, there is one—the bright green of foliage or grass—which, under ordinary circumstances, they never assume. Although they often grow where there is moisture, lichens are not aquatic and thus they differ from algæ,



A TYPICAL LICHEN.

which, with few exceptions, grow only in the water. Finally, the fact that lichens are air plants—i. e., derive all their nourishment from the air—serves to separate them from fungi, which require for food either living animals or plants or else their decomposing remains.

Among the first specimens a student is likely to collect there will almost surely be found examples of the species known as Parmelia conspersa, which grows most plentifully on stone walls and rocks in pasture land. Its general form is shown in the cut. The upper surface is pale greenish or straw color, becoming darkened with age; the under surface is dark brown or black. Upon the upper side there are almost always to be found a number of chestnut colored saucer shaped fruits. This parmelia will answer as a typical example from which we may gain a good idea of the essential parts of a lichen and their general structure.

Paper for Fireproofing.

The adaptability of paper is regarded as likely to lead to a solution of the problem of rendering dwellings and business structures fireproof. It is now found, says The Industrial World, that paper can be made perfectly fireproof, while remaining amenable to the same treatmentin the matter of color polishing and handling as most woods. Such a material offers all of the advantages of an ideal substance for floors and it can be used equally well for the walls of buildings. Besides this it can be used in the finish and furniture of houses and would unquestionably do much to reduce the peril of fire, against which insufficient provision is but too often taken.

Chamois Skins.

Good Housekeeping says: "Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flesh sides of sheepskins. The skins are soaked in limewater and in a solution of sulphuric acid; fish oil is poured over them, and they are carefully washed in a solution of potash."

A Good Mucilage.

An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar, then heat to boiling and add flour. This, according to The Horological Review, is very adhesive and does not decompose when kept in wide mouthed bottles.

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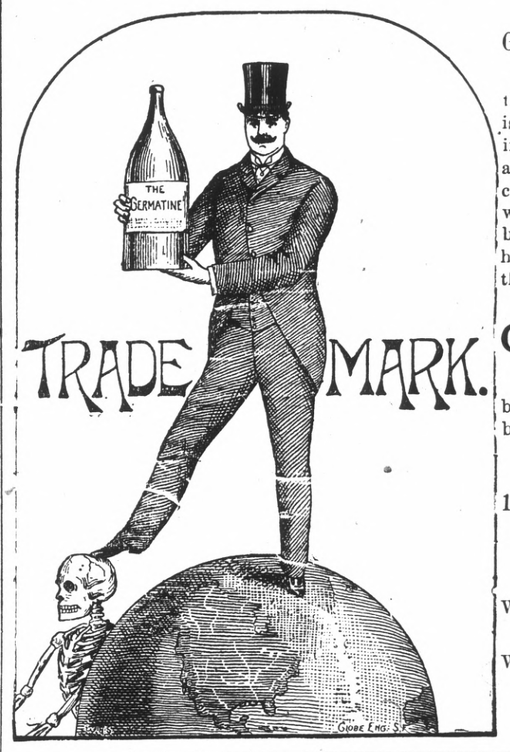

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A small initiation fee is charged, and the dues are 50 cents per month.

A member receives $7 a week in case of sickness or accident.

Upon the death of a member in good standing, his heirs or beneficiaries will be paid $500.

INSTITUTE No. 4 meets second and fourth Tuesday, of each month at Laurel Hall, 22 O'Farrell Street, near Grant Avenue. James J. Degan, P.; Fred. V. Flynn, F. V. P.; William McGeeney, S. V. P.; J. H. Sullivan, R. S; D. J. Ahern, F. S.; Peter A. Ryan, C. S; John B. McIntyre, T.; J. Callaghan, M.; T. L. Mahoney, M. D., S. E. C.—H. J. Siedenberg, Lewis M. Bannon, Jos. Murphy, M. Carr, J. N. McLaughlin.

INSTITUTE No. 55, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at eight o'clock, at Concord Hall Alcazar building. S. Ruddell, P; D. J. O'Callaghan, F V P; J. S. McCormick, S V P; Andrew Oliver, M; E. Lestreto, R S; A. Schmidt, C S; Robert Morrisey, F S; E C—Dr. Morris, D. F. Shea, John Kingwell, W. J. Carlin, James Mullen, S; D. McGovern.

Young Ladies' Institute.

SYNOPSIS OF CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.

To become a member, a young lady must be of the Catholic faith and between the ages of 18 and 35.

A small initiation fee is charged and the dues are 50 cents per month.

A member receives $7 a week in case of sickness or accident.

Upon the death of a member in good standing, her heirs or beneficiaries will be paid $150

Grand Officers of the Y. L. I.

[OFFICIAL]

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INSTITUTE No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at K. R. B. Hall, O'Farrell & Mason Streets. S. Grote, P., 1636 Golden Gate Ave.; M. Dyer, L. S., 381 Shotwell; M. Degan, F. S., 12 Pfeiffer; K. Gleason, T., 5 Leonard Place; Dr. T. J. Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 2, meets every Friday evening at St. George's Hall, 909½ Market Sreet. Mrs. G. Long, P., 14 Lewis; Miss N. Winter, R. S., 735 Harrison; Miss K. Murray, F. S., 1504 Leavenworth; Mrs. M. A. Devin; T., Tehama st.; Dr. D. F. Ragan. P., 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 3 meets every Monday evening at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy street. M. Dowd, P., 29 Lafayette; L. O'Neill, L. S., 809 24th; M. Cusack, F. S., 165 Perry; E. O'Brien, T., 26th and Alabama; T. J. Galvan, P., 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 4 meets 1st, 3d and 4th Monday evening in Cambrian Hall, 1133 Mission street. E. Hanlon, P., 601 7th; M. Hettel, L. S., 427 Natoma; M. Connelly, F. S., 258 Clara; Mrs. A. Finnegan, T., 16 Hubbard; Dr. D. F. Ragan, P., 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 7 meets every Monday evening at St. George's Hall, 909½ Market street. F. O'Brien, P., 1135 Harrison; M. C'Neill, R. S., 1313 Devisadero; S. Hagerty, F. S., 120 8th; A. Durand, T., 1524 Stockton; Dr. T. J. Galvan, P., 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 9 meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Cambrian Hall, 1133 Mission street. M. Kelly, P, 42 Hoff ave; A. P. Daly, S, 2543 Mission; M. Conlin, F S, 115 Henry; Mrs. P. Bonde, T, 2654 Folsom; Dr. Barbat, P, 1702 Folsom.

INSTITUTE No. 10 meets 1st and 3d Friday in St. George's Hall, 909½ Market. A. Nyhan, P, 350 11th; E. O'Neill, R S, 1214 Folsom; N Gallagher, F S, 850 Hayes; Mrs. O'Brien, T, Vendome Hotel, S F; Dr. D. F. Ragan, P, 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 15 meets in Fraternal Hall, West Oakland, every Thursday evening. H Heany, P, 1248 Cyprus; M Donnelly, R S, 1810 Goss; E Irving, F S, 711 5th; S Nolan, T, 1810 Goss; Dr. J. A. Maher, P, 12th and Peralta.

INSTITUTE No. 14 meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in K R B Hall, O'Farrell and Mason. M Redington, P, 224½ Linden ave; G R Mulcahy, R S, 600 Filmore; C Farrell, F S, 2405 Clay; Mrs. J Riding, T, 825 Larkin; Dr. J Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 16 meets every Monday evening in St. George's Hall, 909½ Market. A Travers, P, 709 Lombard; J Mars, R S, 765 Harrison; K Jeffers, F S, 1424 Pine; M Travers, T, 709 Lombard; Dr D F Ragan, P, 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No 20 meets at Potrero Opera House every 2d and 4th Wednesday. Mrs J Kannitz, P, Illinois near Solano; M Clarke, R S, Sierra and Michigan; K Gillick, F S, Indiana and Sierra; Mrs R Doherty, T, 144 5th; Dr T J Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No 24 meets every Wednesday evening in Y M I Hall, Oakland. Mrs M O'Connor, P, 718 E 14th; Mrs L Whelan, R S, 612 E 12th; Mrs J Sheureux, F S, 260 E 15th; Mrs A Kretz, T, 1215 20th ave; Dr E Overend, P, 8th and Clay.

SAN FRANCISCO ALLIANCE No. 1 of St. Patrick's Alliance of California meets first and third Thursdays of every month at K. R. B. Hall, O'Farrell and Mason streets. John T. Blake, P; Thomas Shanahan, F V P; J. F. McCarthy, S V P; J. H. O'Connor, L S; G. W. Peterson, C S; F. P. Huntt, F S; Joseph McDavitt, A F S; William Mulvin, T; Trustees—J. O'Keef, Mathias Connelly, James J. Devlin, James McNally and John Melio.

YOUNG MENS' CATHOLIC UNION. Headquarters, Cor. 10th and Market Sts., San Francisco. The officers of the Fourth Grand Assembly are as follows:

E. P. Luby, G. P.; J. E. Kenny, G. F. V. P. Wm. E. Reardon, M. D., G. S. V. P.; S. Haskins, G. S.; Wm. A. Richards, G T; W. H. Philpott, G M; A. J. Griffith, Jr., G. I; J. V. Kane, G O S; G B of T—C. J. Gallagher, J. J. Donegan, Rev. John Brennan, A. P. Giannini, T. J. Crowley.

Young Men's Institute.

Conducted by STEPHEN R. O'KEEFFE. Address Communications to 325 Montgomery Street.

Wm. Adams was appointed Mashall of Pioneer Council at the last meeting of that council, vice J. J. Harrigan, whose office was declared vacant on account of protracted non-attendance.

Grand Treasurer John Lynch was at the Fresno convention, but is just now as deep in Institute affairs as if there had never been a Democratic convention.

George A. Stanley is back at his office in the Flood Building, after his visit to the Northern councils, and is as busy as a little beaver.

Grand President James F. Smith has gone to Nevada City this week on business. James is connected with some big mining litigation, in that home of quartz mines.

Council No. 9 of Petaluma will hold an open meeting on the evening of June 2d. Great preparations have been made, and the members expect to score a great success.

California Council No. 10 of Alameda is going to give a grand entertainment in the near future. This council has in its ranks some excellent amateur talent, and a most enjoyable time is in store for their guests.

Large numbers of the Y. M. I. of Oakland attended the kettledrum at Mr. and Mrs. Lohse's, on Saturday afternoon and evening last. The affair was an immense success.

Grand Officers Smith and Stanley report that the northern portion of the Pacific jurisdiction has made great progress, and predict a brilliant future for the Y. M. I. in that section. They are immensely pleased with the results of their trip.

Oakland Council No. 6 and Carmel Council 129 of Oakland will give a joint picnic and excursion to Big Tree Grove, Santa Cruz Mountains, on Thursday, June 9th. They expect to take a thousand people down with them. All Oakland is going, and festivity will rule the hour.

Henry J. Corr of Pioneer Council No. 1 died at Fresno on the 22d inst., and was buried from the residence of his mother in this city on Wednesday morning. Brother Corr was a charter member of Pioneer Council, was transferred to Council 51 of Los Angeles, and reentered Pioneer Council when 51 went out of existence. He had been ailing only a few days.

Members of Alameda Council played a match game of baseball against the members of Carmel Council of Oakland at the Oakland ball grounds on May 22d. The game was most stubbornly contested, and was finally won by the Carmels by a score of 4 to 2. Carmel claims to be the champions of the county.

The city councils have made arrangements for a solemn requiem mass in memoriam, for the repose of the souls of departed members of the Y. M. I. on Decoration Day, May 30th, at the Cathedral.

Very Rev. J. J. Prendergast will celebrate the mass, and all friends of the deceased members are invited to be present. Services will commence at ten o'clock sharp, and will not last more than one hour. Members of the Young Men's Institute all over the city are expected to report at the Cathedral, and show the faith that is in them, and that the spirit of fraternity reaches beyond the grave.

The Young Ladies, Institute will assemble in Grand Council in this city during the last week in June. At Sacramento last year, the members of the councils of the Y. M. I, at the Capital entertained the visitors royally. Are the young men of San Francisco councils going to permit Sacramento to win all the laurels. Have we no interest in this matter? Some action should be taken, and immediately, either by the councils as a single body, else by individual councils. Numbers of the delegates are strangers to the city, and courtesies extended will redound to the great good of the Order.

The Board of Grand Directors met on last Tuesday night, present Brothers Nelson, Kenny, Leary. Rev. C. E. O'Neill, Morrissy, Lynch and Stanley. After auditing a number of bills death benefit No. 7 was levied, and Dr. H. A. Compton of Fairhaven and Dr. Christal of Santa Cruz, were approved as Medical Examiners of the councils of those places. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned until June 17th.

No. 34 will give a social and cake carnival at B'nai B'rith Hall on June 15th.

The seventh annual picnic of San Francisco Council No. 7 will take place next Monday at Shell Mound Park.

Columbia Council No. 55 will have their annual outing at Schaefer's Grove, Ross Valley, on Monday next.

California Council No. 24 will tender a dramatic and musical entertainment to San Rafael Council No. 10, on June 11th, at San Rafael Hall. The play is entitled "Our Boys," and had a successful run of one thousand nights in New York City. It is a very laughable piece and will no doubt fill St. Raphael Hall to its utmost seating capacity. The ladies and gentlemen who will take part in the play are all first class in their parts.

Santa Cruz Council No. 12 elected the following officers Wednesday evening, May 18th: President, Geo. S. Tait; first vice-president, Henry Kinsley; second vice-president, John Stanton; corresponding and recording secretary, F. G. Greta; financial secretary, T. J. Leonard; treasurer, Joseph A. Wenks; marshal, William F. Williams; inside sentinel, Matthew Macial; outside sentinel, Chas. G. Day; medical examiner, Dr. J. F. Christal. Executive committee—J. W. Martin, J. M. Walsh, J. D. Tait, W. J. Guinee and Michael Curry.

Brother J. H. Higgins of the firm of Higgins & Rothkopf, manufacturing jewelers and diamond setters at 208 Sutter street, has designed a handsome Institute Badge at a very reasonable cost. An inspection of the same will repay you.

Young Ladies' Institute.

CONDUCTED BY MISS J. T. MOLLOY.

Grand Director Mrs. Mary Taylor visited No. 7 last Monday evening.

At the meeting of No. 24 on last Wednesday evening six applications for membership were read.

No. 9 held a special meeting in the office of the Grand Secretary on last Tuesday evening.

The members of No. 16 will receive their friends on Wednesday evening, June 1st, in the new hall, corner Union and Stockton streets.

Mrs. Annie McGuire of No. 18 writes very encouragingly of the Marysville branch.

Miss Katie McGlynn of No. 26, Napa, and Miss Linnehan of No. 31, Virginia City, are visiting friends in this city.

Sister Hagerty of No. 7 will spend her vacation in Portland; the young lady is looking forward with pleasure to meeting our northern sisters, the members of Nos. 28 and 38.

Mamie Gurry of No. 3 will spend her vacation in Eureka.

The quarterly reports for the fourth quarter must be filed in the office of the Grand Secretary before June 10th, and all money due the Grand Institute must be paid before the above date.

No 14 will have nominations for officesr at its next meeting.

At the Fifth Grand Institute No. 2 will be represented by Sisters Turner, Potthoff, Burke, Foley and O'Meara.

The heartfelt sympathy of every member of the order is extended to Sister McFadden of No. 10 whose little daughter was buried on last Monday.

Most of the Institutes have made a happy choice in the selection of their delegates and there is every reason to believe that the Fifth Grand Institute will be the greatest event in the history of the order.

At the request of Rev. Father Calzia of San Jose the members of No. 32 received holy communion in a body on last Sunday in St. Joseph's Church.

All Institutes will hold election of officers during the first and second week in June,

Rev. Father Desere of Anaconda has been appointed D. D. G. P. for his city and he has already organized a branch of our order with a membership of fifty

Since last June thirteen death benefits have been paid amounting to nineteen hundred and fifty dollars; to pay this amount only three assessments of fifty cents were levied,

During the past two months No. 1 has been paying two hundred dollars a month in sick benefits.

Sister Annie Foley, an esteemed member of No. 32, visited No. 3, on last Monday evening and expressed herself pleased with her visit.

Full charge taken of Hat and Cloak Rooms for Balls and Parties. Mrs. T. J. Finnerty, 628 Minna street.

✳ C. L. A. S. ✳

Mrs. M. Deane, G. P., departed on Sunday for San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles, which places she will visit in the interests of the order, returning about June 1st.

Photographic views have been taken of the Hotel Del Mar and the surrounding country and may be seen at the headquarters. The Trustees are busy securing estimates for the furnishing of the hotel at an early date,

No. 2 gave an amusing entertainment at St. Charles Hall Monday evening. The attendance was large and the profits considerable.

No. 4 will hereafter meet in one of the rooms of the headquarters on the first and third Wednesday of each month,

Circulars have been issued to all the branches relative to the election of delegates to the Fifth Grand Council which will convene in this city on July 6th.

The kettledrum given on Saturday by Mrs. Paul Lohse at her residence, 1385 Webster street, Oakland, for the benefit of No. 1, was a delightful event besides being a social success. Among those assisting Mrs. Paul Lohse were Marguerite O'Connell, Mr. A. Rosborough, Professor H. Clay Wysham, Mr. G. Jordan, Miss Hampel of Oakland, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Whitmore, Messrs. Morrissey, Amelia Ferrer, Carmelita Ferrer, Alvina Heuer, Maggie O'Brien, Mr. Louis Harrison, Mrs. Barclay of San Francisco. Many members of the city branches were present.

An Enterprising Man.

MACON, Mo., April 10, '91.

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I read Mrs. Bailey's experience and am tempted to give my experience plating. I paid $5 for one of the Queen Platers for plating gold, silver or nickel, I had no trouble to get all the knives, forks, spoons, castors and jewelry I could plate. The first week I made $27 clear profit, the second, $35 40 and am now averaging $45 per week. I have advised a number of my friends to try this business, and they are doing well. The machine is complete and does the work rapidly. I can make as much selling platers as plating. Hoping my experience will benefit others, I am yours truly,

B. G. STOOKEY.

If you want to make more clear money than you have ever made in your life, send for circulars and price of the Queen Plater; for gold, silver, nickel, copper and brass plating can be used by any one. Plates beautiful and equal to the finest new work. Every class of goods or metals. $20 a day can easily be made. Address: Queen City Silver & Nickel Plating Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

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Within the sound of the three Catholic bells, namely, St. Charles', St. James' and St. Peter's, there is located an old and respected pioneer tailor, who without doubt, the good people of the district will fully appreciate. The traveller as he winds his way along the historic Mission will be sure to observe the neat little work-shop of John Finucane, 2507 Mission Street between 21st and 22d For style a perfect fit and very moderate prices no tailor in the city of San Francisco can give more satisfaction to the public than he.

We wish to draw the attention of the public at large to our Artistic Photographer FOWZER. Medals received at Mechanic's Institute, 1890, for most excellent quality of work, and 1891 for most Artistic Photographs. Studio, 337 Hayes street; branch, 1227 Market street, San Francisco. Copying and enlarging of all kinds in Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.

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Nothing could be more wholesome than this change. The only vice of our climate is that it never warns the energetic man or woman to "slow up." At the East the "spring fever," of early April, the lassitude that comes with the sultry days, when the dog-star rages and the active mercury climbs above the nineties, these enforce rest until the frosts of October come to give tone to man and nature. Here, on the contrary, there is no such regulation. Labor is as pleasant in August as in December, and the healthy man, refreshed by the cool night air that follows the sultriest day, believes that he can work forever in this charmed climate, a stranger to fatigue or illness. In the end, generally when too late, he discovers his mistake and learns that rest is as essential here as in the places where nature plainly erects a sign board warning all to seek leisure.

We Californians cannot enjoy that peach-bloom freshness of nature that comes at the East after every summer shower, but we have the great advantage of rainless holidays. Whether in June or October we may venture out with little fear of being overcome by the bane of the Eastern picnic. And what a world of attractive pleasure resorts is before the dweller in this town, who wishes to mix his blood with sunshine and to take the wind into his pulses! The only trouble he will find in making his choice is an embarrasment of riches. What one of a score of tempting paradises of dainty delights shall he select in which to spend his brief terms of unalloyed leisure? Ay, there's the rub which has cost many a man much thought and valuable time. The only sure rule in such a case is to choose the place for which they have the most natural taste. This seeking of vacation resorts is a good deal like reading. You can't get any enjoyment out of it if you attempt to go contrary to your own inclinations. If you are fond of the sea, by all means go to Monterey or Santa Cruz. If you haven't time or money for so long a trip take Sausalito or Bolinas. If you have several days and love the mountains, then by all means seek Tahoe or Shasta. The balsam of the Sierra air will make a new man or woman of you, and nothing will look jaundiced to you when you return. If you have less time try anyone of the score of resorts within two hours ride of San Francisco. You cannot go amiss, for all give the change of scene and air and thought for which a vacation is specific. It must be an incurably morbid man whose thoughts cling to ledger or law-book while the odor of the pine or the redwood is fragrant in his nostrils. He must be hopelessly wedded to the artificial ways of the town who can breathe in the salt savor of the sea as it comes up from the spray-washed beach, and not feel years lifted from his shoulder and the spirit of the boy once more awake in him.

To keep this childlike delight in nature this is a sure specific against growing old, this is the fountain of perpetual youth which the old Spaniard sought, and which the poets of all time have found and made immortal in verse that will endure for all time. We all have need of a liberal infusion of this spirit, for our life is too apt to be hard and worldly; the competition is too keen to permit of the pleasant, daily recreations with which the wise European seasons his toil.

Let us take then the more gladly the brief respite from hard work which we can seize in summer, and devote them to the fullest enjoyment of what nature in California has given us with unstinted hand. Never to be forgotten is the aspect of field and orchard in the sunny days of June; the lawns, billowy stretches of wheat, brought out in high relief by the deep green of vineyard or alfalfa field; the long, regular rows of fruit trees made beautiful to the eye by golden apricot or blushing peach; the resinous odor of the pine through whose branches the wind plays a mournful tune: the vivid color of the young redwood springing up from the blackened stump of a monarch of the forest; these and many other sights and sounds of life beyond the city's noise and smoke will serve to keep green in recollection your midsummer vacation rambles in field or forest or by old ocean's winding shore.

PARISH NEWS.

OAKLAND

St. Mary's College now flies the baseball pennant of the Inter Collegiate Baseball League, having won every game played with the other nines composing the league.

The commencement exercises of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart were held on Wednesday afternoon. The assembly room of the college was beautifully decorated and every available space was occupied by the friends of the students. After a very interesting program of essays, readings, vocal and instrumental music, his Grace Archbishop Riordan conferred the honors of graduation upon the following young ladies: Miss Nettie Dimond, Fruitvale; Miss Inez Dibblee, Santa Barbara; Miss Emma Leibert, San Francisco; Miss Constance McKeand of Oakland, and Miss Julia Reed of San Francisco.

St. Mary's College of Oakland has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The college has been established on New Broadway for a couple of years. The articles say that the trustees shall hold office for five years and all shall be members of the Roman Catholic Church. The trustees for the first term are John McMahon, Frederick Moeller, John Downey, James Griffin, Frederick J. Steiner, James Murphy, John Melody, George F. O'Melia, Robert J. McCarthy, Ephrem Gagnon, Patrick Tree and J. Dorgan, all of whom are Brothers of the Christian Schools. Those who have subscribed for founding the college are: William Byrne, $4000; Martin Noonan, $3,500; Mrs. Mary O'Connor, $2500; George F. Melia, $1200; John F. Becker, $750; F. S. Wensinger, $600; Mrs. A. M. Parrott, $500; Mrs. Mary Ruddehan, $300; Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, $200; C. A. Clinton, $200; Frederick Delger, $200; Vincent P. Buckley, $150; Joseph Oliver, 100; E. McLaughlin, $100; J. McMahon, $100; Mrs. Mary Pleasants, $100; Edward Barson, $100, Gustave Touchard, $50.

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DIXON.

Last Sunday a class of thirty children were confirmed by his Grace the Archbishop at St. Peter's Church in Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rochford acting as sponsors. Previous to the ceremony a solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock, Rev. Martin Scanlan of St. Brendan's Church being celebrant, Rev. Father Mulligan of St. Charles, deacon; Rev. Father Leahy of Suisun, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Lally, master of ceremonies. The choir was augmented for the occasion by Miss Valerga of San Francisco and Miss Cuff of Oakland. During the services his Grace preached a most eloquent sermon which greatly impressed his hearers, many of other denominations being present, attracted by the unusual splendor of the services. The church was magnificently decorated, Dixon's gardens yielding a wealth of blossoms, palms and ferns, while myriads of candles blazed from every available point.

Following the benediction came the Forty Hours' Devotion. In the evening Father Lally, who is one of the young pulpit orators of the state, preached an eloquent sermon on the rights and duties of parents towards their children and of the latter towards their parents. Father Scanlan preached on Monday evening and on Tuesday morning the exercises were brought to a close by a solemn high mass sung by Father Lally.

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SAN JOSE.

On Thursday of last week the new St. Joseph's College on San Fernando street adjoining St. Joseph's Church, was thrown open to the public for inspection and many people were shown through it. The interior of the building is handsomely furnished. The rooms are all light, airy and well ventilated. The furniture and contents of the priests' house at the corner of Market and San Fernando streets were removed to the new building Thursday afternoon and Father Calzia and his assistants will henceforth reside in apartments provided for the purpose. Doors have been placed in St. Joseph's Church which lead into the new building, saving the priests the trouble of going around to the Market street entrance of the church. Call bells have also been placed in the building.

In the afternoon Father Calzia gave a dinner to the prominent Catholics of the city. Among those present were His Grace Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, Father Pinasco, President of the Santa Clara College; Father Kenna of Santa Clara, Father McNally of Oakland and Fatner Dowling. The College will take possession of the handsome new building on August 1st, when the regular commencement exercises will be held. On this occasion Archbishop Riordan will deliver the dedicatory address.

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SAN PABLO AND PINOLE.

On Monday his Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a class of twenty-five children prepared under the direction of Rev. John Conlan in San Pablo. The little church had been prettily decorated for the occasion and nearly the entire congregation assembled to witness the ceremony. On its conclusion, in company with Father Conlon, His Grace drove to Pinole where thirty-two children awaited his coming and received the sacrament. At both places his Grace made eloquent addresses which were rapturously listened to by the large numbers present. At the elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tormey an excellent repast was spread at which his Grace and Father Conlan were the honored guests. Upon the invitation of Mr. Tormey the party again entered their carriages and were driven to Rodeo the new town some few miles beyond, where the Archbishop was invited to select a site for a church and school, After looking at several the Archbishop decided to leave the matter with Father Conlan. His Grace returned the same evening.

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SANTA CLARA.

Joseph M. Wall of the first rhetoric class of Santa Clara College, received a special prize for an essay on the "Early Santa Clara Mission," written for the special edition of the San Jose Mercury.

The annual commencement exercises will take place on Monday, June 6th, and Tuesday the 7th. The first evening will be devoted to a literary symposium in honor of Columbus, The second evening will be in charge of the graduating class, two of whose members, Messrs, O'Gara and De Martini will deliver a scientific lecture on light, illustrated with beautiful experiments for which special instruments have been designed and made to order in London and Paris,

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ST. FRANCIS.

To-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, the Children of Mary will assemble to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their organization. First will come the ceremony of consecration, then the recital of their office, after which they will retire to the basement, where a short program of literary and musical exercises followed by refreshments, will aid to further celebrate the occasion. Rev. J. F. Harrington is the spiritual director and the sodality numbers some seventy-five members. The Sisters of the Holy Family are preparing some beautiful souvenirs for the occasion, one of which will be presented to each member of the sodality.

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ST. JOSEPH'S.

The large school hall was crowded on Tuesday evening by the attendance at the annual exhibition of the boy's department of St. Joseph's parochial school. Although an admission fee was charged, every seat was occupied and hundreds stood around in every available place. The Brothers of Mary deserve great credit for the program presented, and Father Scanlan who supervised the arrangements and to whose untiring energy the success of the school is due, is entitled to a full mead of praise. The program consisted of instrumental music by the orchestra under the direction of Prof. Hall, character songs in costume and a military drill by the sixth grade military company under Captain J. Wallace. A short drama entitled "Injustice Punished," was presented in a most creditable manner with the following cast: Henry of Laval, Cornelius Fitzsimon; Richard of Mirande, Frank Johnston; Doranto, a friend of Henry, William Stanton; Michael, an Innkeeper, Arthur Osborne; Pete, the Innkeeper's Son, Frank Atkinson; Justice of the Peace, Harry Hay; Pertinac, a Quack Doctor, Patrick Barry; Cleon, a Valet of Richard, Richard Hughes; Sergeant, John McElroy. Then followed the distribution of premiums, his Grace Archbishop Riordan presenting the prizes to the lucky winners. On the conclucion of this part of the entertainment the Archbishop made a most interesting speech and received quite an ovation from the audience. Those receiving premiums in Christian doctrine were Edward Walcott, Paul Peters, Bernard Clancy, Francis McKeever, John Byrne, Francis McElroy, John Harrington and Cornelius Fitzsimmons.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. John Francis Cassidy, who died in Los Angeles on Saturday last after a year's illness, took place Tuesday morning from St. Joseph's Church in this city. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father Scanlon, with Fathers McCue and Smith as deacon and sub-deacon, and Father Larkin as master of ceremonies. The absolution of the dead was pronounced by his Grace Archbishop Riordan.

Father Cassidy was born in Melbourne, Australia, and came to this country at a very early age with his parents. When eighteen years of age he entered the American College in Rome, being among the very first. He was ordained in 1856, and was stationed at Mission Dolores. He was subsequently stationed at San Leandro, Stockton and St. Joseph's in this city, Petaluma and St. Joseph's in San Jose, where he was made pastor. From San Jose he came back to the city, being placed in charge of St. Pauls, during the absence of Father Breslin. He was compelled to give up active duties about a year ago, and went south, hoping to regain his health. Wherever he was stationed he made a host of friends as was attested by the large number present at his funeral

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ST. DOMINIC'S.

The newly organized society, known as St. Dominic's Auxiliary, will give a grand musical and literary entertainment at Saratoga Hall on Thursday evening next, the 2d prox. As it will be their first, a program of unusual merit will be presented.

NOTES.

The public examinations of the students of the intermediate and commercial departments of Sacred Heart College were brought to a successful conclusion during the week and displayed great proficiency among those examined in the various branches to which they were subjected in the trying ordeal. The annual commencement exercises will be held at Metropolitan Temple on Wednesday night.

The children attending St. Joseph's Sunday school in Alameda are contemplating giving an entertainment on the 9th prox., in order to raise funds to purchase books for their library.

The closing exercises of St. Patrick's School were held in the hall of St. Vincent's School on Wednesday afternoon before a large number of the friends of the pupils and were excellent proof of the good instruction imparted by the Sisters of Charity.

Right Rev. Bishop Manogue administered the sacrament of confirmation last Sunday in Placerville. On his arrival on Saturday he was met by all the children of the class with flags and flowers who escorted him to the parochial residence. When this was reached they all knelt to receive his blessing and sang a number of songs in his honor.

OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

Rev. John Conlon of San Pablo was in the city Thursday.

James D. Phelan left for Chicago on Sunday night.

Rev. J. B. McNally of Oakland was a visitor at Santa Clara College last week.

Miss Mary Garbey, who attends the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Los Angeles, is at home on a brief visit to her parents for the first time in three years. She will return next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Connell celebrated the twentieth anniversary of tneir wedding Saturday night at their home on Gough street. There were fifty or sixty friends present and "Uncle" George Bromley made the grand address of the evening, being followed by Willis Polk as toastmaster. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Louderback, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Payne, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stewart, Joseph Harrington, Frank Cummings, the Misses Cummings, Bernard Church, Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, George Bromley, Warren Payne, Mrs. Crowley, St. G. P. Brady, Willis Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Croudace and many others. Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Jack Louderback entertained the company with music in a most charming fashion and what with dancing and supper the affair did not end till 3 in the morning.

Mrs. Kate Morgan, a well known resident of Santa Cruz, and a prominent member of the C. L. A. S., met with a serious accident last week. While walking on Pacific Avenue she slipped on a banana skin and struck her knee against the iron rail of the electric car track, badly fracturing the knee pan.

Rev. Joseph E. Phelan, pastor of Austin, Nev., and the well-known poet priest of the Sage-brush State, was in the city during the past two weeks.

Rev. John Conway, editor-in-chief of the *Northwestern Chronicle*, of St. Paul, was in the city during the week, being one of the National Editorial Association party as a delegate from Minnesota. He is chairman of the St. Paul Press Club Delegation. Father Conway is a graduate of the University of Maynooth, Dublin, where he was the high-prize man of his class. At the end of his theological course he was promoted to the Dumboyne scholarship, and he pursued his post graduate studies under the direction of the Very Rev. Father Mur- He was then made lecturer on philosophy at Maynooth, and later he was appointed to the chair of theology and English literature in Archbishop Ireland's Seminary at St. Paul, Minn. As the editor of the *Northwestern Chronicle* he is known for his liberal discussion of the religious and philosophical questions of the day, Dr. Conway is also a frequent contributor to the *American Quarterly Review*, the *Ecclesiastical Review*, the New York *Independent* and the London *Tablet*.

CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

The Jesuit Fathers are generally pleased with the results of their school. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the advantages of education, and good results are hoped for, unless the policy of the Indian Bureau renders our mission schools useless.

The Holy Childhood Indian Boarding and Industrial School, at Harbor Springs, Mich., contracts for 75 pupils, although the attendance is 126 Indian children. The Indian Commissioner refused to recognize the number, or pay for the education of these children on the ground that no new contract would be accepted by the Indian Bureau. This school here is taught by the Franciscan Fathers of St. Louis, Mo., and the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, Wis.

St. Joseph's Industrial Boarding School for Indian Children at Keshina, Wenominee Reservation, Wis., has 150 Indian children attending, but contracted with the Government for only 140 pupils. These schools are under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers and the Sisters of St. Joseph of St. Louis, Missouri.

On the same Menominee Reservation is located the St. Joseph Training School for Indians. This institute is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The number of Indian children attending this school is 120. Also the hospital for the Indians is under their charge.

At Bayfield, Wisconsin, is located the St Mary's Industrial Institute for the education of Indian girls. This institute has a contract with the Indian Bureau for twenty boarders. The Franciscan Fathers and Franciscan Sisters of Joliet, Ill., have charge of it.

The Bad River, Wis., Day School has a contract for 50 Indian pupils, but the attendance is 95 children. The school is taught by the Franciscan Fathers and the Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration.

The Buffalo Bay, Wis., Indian Reservation School has 58 pupils attending under the charge of the Franciscans.

The Court Oreilles, Wisconsin, Indian Day School has a contract for 60 pupils, but 70 Indian pupils attend the day school, under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers and the Franciscan Sisters of Greenfield Park, Milwaukee, Wis.

The St. Turibius Indian Mission Day School, located in Lake County, Cal., on Clear Lake, has a contract for 20 pupils, previously 30. This school is taught by a Franciscan Brother.

The Sulphur Bank Indian Day School has also a contract for 20, previously 30 children. It is taught by a Catholic lady under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.

The Ukiah Indian Day School has a contract for 20 pupils, although the number of children is over 30. This school is taught by a Catholic lady teacher under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.

At Hopland, Cal., is located the Hopland Indian Day School. This school has a contract for 20 children, previously 30. It is taught by a Catholic lady teacher, under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.

The Pinolaville Indian Day School is situated about a mile north of Ukiah, Cal. It has no contract with the Government, although the application was sent to the Indian Bureau several times. The Commissioner refused to recognize the petition, but granted to the Protestant mission at Ukiah a contract for the same rancheria. The Catholic Day School is taught by the Sisters of Mercy of Ukiah, under the direction of the Franciscans. The attendance is thirty pupils.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

[Written for the WESTERN WITNESS.]

"Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation." "Pray without ceasing." These words of our Divine Lord show us the importance and necessity of prayer, when he not only exhorts us to pray, but commands it also. "Watch and pray."

Without the grace of God it is impossible to be saved, but how are we to obtain this grace? The catechism tells us in these words: "The grace of God may be obtained by prayer and the sacraments." These, then, are the means by which we are to obtain the grace of God; they are the channels through which grace flows to our souls. Let us then understand the necessity and value of prayer, and the obligation of praying well. But what are the conditions or qualities that our prayers must have in order to render them pleasing to God and beneficial to ourselves?

Firstly, they must be said with faith, believing in God that He has the power and will to help and hear us, for without faith it is impossible to please God." Secondly, they must be fervent, said with attention, concentrating our mind and heart on God, whom we address. Thirdly, they must be humble, for God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble. We are His creatures, who in His goodness permits us to address Him and present our petitions. It is on Him alone that we are depending for everything, how then can we dare to approach Him in any other than an humble spirit. The parable of the Pharisee and Publican who went up to the temple to pray, is an example of how displeasing to God the prayers of the proud are, and how he always answers those of the humble and contrite heart.

The pious author of the "Following of Christ" says: "The humble man God protecteth and delivereth; the humble He loveth and consoleth; to the humble He bestoweth bounteous grace,"

Fourthly, we must pray with confidence, for God is all powerful and ever ready to help us. Confidence is the key to the Sacred Heart, which will unlock to us all the treasures contained therein. Our confidence should be unlimited—based on the very words of Christ Himself, who assures us that "whatever we ask the Father in His name shall be granted." And again he says: "Ask and you will receive."

Lastly, we must pray with perseverance, for our Lord says, "pray always." It will not be sufficient to pray once or twice, or any particular number of times, we must pray always. We should make prayer a daily duty, and the Christian who fails to do so is unworthy of the name.

Prayer is absolutely necessary in order to persevere in virtue, for how are we to overcome the countless temptations and obstacles of life if not by earnest and persevering prayer?

Let your first act in the morning be one of prayer. It is then especially that we need to pray, and are probably never in a more suitable condition to pray well. Having thrown off the burden of the previous day and been refreshed with nature's invigorating sleep; before we are disturbed with the cares and distractions that lurk in our daily path. It is then we should pour forth our souls in profound adoration, praise, thanksgiving and fervent supplication to God.

But, alas! how little people think of morning prayer. With many it is omitted altogether. They rush into the day, to their work, to their various duties, with no thought of God; no prayer asking for grace to resist temptations; no prayer asking God to bless their undertaking or labors; the world must have the first claim on them, their God the second.

Let us then endeavor to gain the merit of our daily duties by offering them to God in the morning, together with all our thoughts, words, deeds, pains and sufferings, and like one grand prayer they will rise up before His throne when every act, no matter how trifling, done for His sake, will be rewarded.

We should end the day as we commenced it, by fervent prayer, and strive to make each day more perfect than the last. This will lead us on gradually to perfection. Each day will be a stepping stone to something higher and brighter until we finally reach the end of our journey through life. Let us not forget to pray for those who forget to pray for themselves; for those who by their lives are a disgrace to God, the Church and themselves; for those who are in their last agony; the poor, suffering souls in Purgatory; afflicted and suffering; the sick and poor. It will never be known until we die all the good we may have accomplished during life by our prayers. It is said that St. Teresa converted more persons by her prayers than St. Francis Xavier, who spent his life on missions, preaching and baptizing, and whose converts numbered thousands and thousands.

Each word of your prayers makes reparation for some blasphemy. Each word of your prayer arrests a punishment, placing itself between God and the guilty soul. Each word of your prayer will cause a drop of balm to fall on a suffering heart—a heart which, perhaps, you have wounded. Each word of your prayer, piously uttered, causes a new thrill of joy to the Blessed Virgin, always happy to see her Son better loved. Each word of your prayer brings your guardian angel nearer; causes him to love you more, and he fails not to record in letters of gold each word, which he will one day bear to the Judgment Seat of God, to plead in our behalf.

O, soul! dear to God, to His saints and angels, and redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, will you not pray, and pray well?

Be a child of prayer and you will be a child of benediction. L. M.

Catholicity in Fiji.

The missionaries in Fiji, writes the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, are gradually replacing their fragile chapels of reeds or planks with buildings constructed in solid masonry. The building of the Church of the Holy Cross is nearly completed. It is the first stone church built in the Fiji Islands. Up to this time all the chapels, schools and missionaries' residences have been built of planks, bamboos or reeds. It will be, therefore, the most solid and the finest building in the country, The ceremony of benediction is to be of great solemnity. Father John Baptist Prin, S. M., writes: "Our various Christian communities will vie with one another to endow their respective missions with churches as solid and handsome as ours. We shall grow more perfect in the art of building, and before long we shall be able to furnish our Bishop with a cathedral less unworthy the name than his present poor chapel of planks."

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EASTERN PRESS OPINIONS.

What is Thought of the School Book Question East of the Rockies.

The following extracts from well known Catholic papers published in the Eastern and Middle states, show that interest in the welfare of the parochial schools permeates the entire body Catholic of the United States. The *Wanderer* of St. Paul says:

"An almost incredible article appears in the WESTERN WITNESS, a Catholic newspaper published in San Francisco. In that archdiocese new school books will be introduced in the parochial schools during the coming session and the above named newspaper states with certainty that the school committee, which was appointed to select the school books, refused the offers of all Catholic publishers and adopted a non-Catholic, we may say anti-Catholic series of school books such as Eggleston's History of the United States. We think it incredible that the Archbishop of that archdiocese will look quietly upon such a selection.

The *Kath. Wochenblatt*, a German Catholic paper of Chicago, has this to say:

We learn from the WESTERN WITNESS of San Francisco that the school committee of that diocese has caused a change in the text books prescribed for the parochial schools, so that outside of the catechism all Catholic books edited by men like Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Spalding, Bishop Gilmore, Rev. Braun and others, and published by Catholic book firms, have been thrown out from the market. As a substitute were selected text books of a Protestant New York firm which is represented in San Francisco by an agent. The bargain was struck in less than an hour. The inquiries made by a representative of said paper all show that the selected books, particularly the readers, histories and geographies, are adaptable only for non-sectarian schools, but certainly not for Catholic schools. The decision of the committee is entirely unscionable since it cannot be supposed that any unclean purposes were used in obtaining the contract. The above mentioned paper makes the well justified remark: "It is hardly to be supposed that the directors of a non-Catholic school would have the children taught from Catholic text books, but that a Catholic school committee should not be ashamed to place non-Catholic books into the hands of Catholic children is so peculiar that it hardly could be believed if it was not a fact, which has happened in the San Francisco diocese.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Kate Field Gives Her Opinion of the Great School.

Kate Field was a guest at the laying of the corner stone of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy of the Catholic University on the 27th ult. She has the appended notes of the event in her paper, Kate Field's Washington. The air of caution with which Miss Field prophesies a certainty is a little funny. But on general principles it is interesting to note the word of a clever and observant non-Catholic woman on the new Catholic institution: I doubt whether Cardinal Gibbons was ever heard to better advantage than on last Wednesday afternoon, when with short, simple and picturesque ceremonies he laid the corner stone of the hall of philosophy of the Catholic University of America. Those timid souls who awake nights evolving a religious war between "Papists" and Protestants would have rubbed their tired eyes with amazement and pinched themselves to be quite sure they were not dreaming had they listened. Calmer, fairer, more judicious and more American words than the Cardinals are rarely spoken by any clergy. They did not surprise me, because I know of no church which tries more intelligently to keep abreast of the times.

It is this wonderful adaptability that puts Catholicism in touch with the people and makes it forever young. Its mission is not over by any means, and when the Pope took the university at Washington under his special protection, he gave evidence of that foresight for which the leaders of his church have been distinguished during the last century. Republican institutions have undoubtedly had their influence on Catholicism; I venture to predict that if ever there be a serious conflict between capital and labor, the Catholic Church will use its great power in behalf of law and order, and thus prove its gratitude for that religious freedom to which it owes its untrammelled growth.

Cardinal Gibbons did not shirk the question he knew many in his audience were asking. He saw no antagonism between science and religion. They were sisters—another Mary and Martha, born of the same father, God. Truth is God; the hall of philosophy would be dedicated to truth, having nothing to fear from heavenly messengers. One truth differs from another only as star differs from star. "Bless you, O men of genius, bless you, discoverers and inventors! Your truths will be welcome."

Cardinal Gibbons was followed by the orator of the day, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who made hosts of friends in a few minutes. His sarcasm was clean and sharp as a Toledo blade. He has little toleratfon for make-believe universities with their "intellectual hypodermic injections." The real object of a real university should be to make a man acquainted with himself. Humility and simplicity were attributes of the true scholar for so long as we are proud of anything. education is unfinished. Judas evidently took his own measure when he threw down the thirty pieces of silver, but when he hanged himself in the hope of getting rid of his knowledge, he erred for all eternity. "A Catholic hall of philosophy will be a great evil or a great good," said Mr. Bonaparte in conclusion, "according to its methods. Let it be Catholic not in what is taught, but in its end and aim, in its spirit, and it will attain the best results. Piety nourished by political freedom leads to the church of God." I do not pretend to give more than a few sentences of an unusually clever address. I only offer my congratulations to the Catholic University for the broad platform upon which it proposes to stand.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

St. Bridget's School.

On Tuesday afternoon there was scarcely breathing room in the pretty little Bijou Theatre, so anxious were the friends of the pupils and graduates of St. Bridget's Academy under charge of the Sisters of Charity to witness the closing exercises. After an opening chorus Miss Emelia Devlin delivered an address of welcome and was followed by a number of piano pieces. Miss K. Nolan read a well written essay on "America's Treasures," Miss M. Kelly one on "Woman's Influence," and Miss Agnes Reilley delivered the valedictory on behalf of the graduating class. The boy's department was well represented in a concert recitation and song, "The Sailor Boy," and a flag drill by two companies captained by Masters E. Mohr and B. B. Powers. "The Fairy Grotto," an operetta was presented with the following cast: Fairy Queen, Miss E. Monaghan; Puck, S. Heally; Maria, a Poor Widow, Miss McAuliffe; Anna and Carl, Her Children, N. Jennings and J. Pescia; Peter Grim, the Cruel Landlord, Miss Nolan. Miss Galvin accompanied on the piano, and Miss Kelly on the mandolin. Between the acts a number of instrumental pieces excellently rendered, were interspersed. At the conclusion Rev. J. E. Cottle in his usual felicitous manner presented the graduating medals to the Misses M. Kelly, A. Reilley and K. Nolan. Miss F. Crooks received the gold medal for algebra; Miss Rourke the gold medal for literature donated by Mrs. M. J. Lemmon; Miss E. Toohey, the gold medal for book keeping donated by Mrs. Eliza Kavanaugh, and Miss Agnes McAnally received the gold medal for politeness. The class prize for general improvement was won by Miss E. Desmond. A large number of prizes were then presented to each of the fortunate winners in the different classes, bringing the exercises to a close.

Something Worth Reading.

Loyola Assembly No. 1, Y. M. C. U., will give their annual picnic at Glenwood Park, Santa Cruz Mountains, on Monday next. The 8:30 A. M. narrow guage boat connects with the train.

A 'Sunbeam" announces that "the California State Board of Health is trying to start a movement for the establishment of a lazaretto for the care of lepers." The Board most probably knows where to apply for a resident chaplain and nurses for the projected institution.—*Review.*

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has been in session during the week in Irish-American Hall.

The "Lights of London" has proved an extremely good drawing card at the Grove Street Theatre during the past week. It has been excellently staged and splendidly acted. Next week Boucicaults great drama "The Octoroon," a picture of Southern life, "befo' de wah," will be produced with a great cast, including some of the best talent in the city, also a large number of specialty artists for the plantation and wharf scenes. Matinee every Saturday at two o'clock.

F. Peano, a local artist has made a casting in aluminum bronze of the head of Christ, after the well known picture "Ecce Homo." It is a beautiful piece of work, and is remarkable for the fact that it was cast entirely in one piece, something which it is claimed has not heretofore been accomplished. The artist has received a number of medals from art schools in Italy as testimonials of his ability. The image is valued at $250, and is on exhibition in the window of the Catholic Publishing Society, 113-115 Hayes street.

The Young Ireland Parliamentary Club gave its anniversary ball at Union Square Hall last night. Dr. M. C. O'Toole was chairman of the reception committee and T. P. Crowley, with an efficient corps of assistants, had charge of the floor. A very large and select assemblage were in attendance.

The Rosary, conducted by the Dominican Fathers, and published by P. Shea, 45 Warren street, New York, begins its second volume with the May number. The editor promises eighty pages of reading each month, besides the special editions. The subscription is only $2 for a year, and judging from the May issue, the return will be generous to all subscribers. A beautiful Madonna after Raphael, is the frontispiece of this number which also contains, besides 96 pages of excellent reading, other illustrations. The Childrens' Department and the Notes are special features of the Rosary. Among the contributions to this number, besides Professor Egan's story, which grows in interest as it nears the end, and Mother Drane's History of St. Dominic, which is as readable as a romance, we have a varied supply of fiction, biography, history and devotion in prose and poetry, from such writers as Katherine E. Conway, Mary Meline, W. D. Kelly and Henry Austin. It is the second of the Columbus series and has a paper on Cardinal Ximenes, with portrait, besides two portraits of Columbus himself. Altogether *The Rosary* has some fifteen excellent illustrations.

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THE LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

III.

I clasped it around my waist.

The magnificent Katharine had a genuine headache, and I was wicked enough to be glad, not to have her suffer, but to have her shut up in her room out of the way. I knew she disliked me, and when with her I was not myself. I felt bitter, and oh! so jealous and horrid. Fortune or fate at last was smiling upon me. Ernest and I drove to Winchester, as I wished to do some shopping for my ball. It was such a beautiful day.

"I wish," said he, "you knew my sister Mary, I think you would like her very much. She is peculiar, and does not fancy many persons, but in many ways you resemble each other."

"People fancy their opposites," said I. "Maybe she would not like me."

"Do come to Philadelphia," he continued, without noticing my remark. "Didn't you say you had relatives there?"

"Oh, yes; several cousins."

"Then do come, and I will take such pleasure in showing you the lions."

I could not resist saying, "Sweet little girl! but she has seen nothing of the world!"

"What!" he exclaimed, "did you hear that, and also what led to it?"

"I heard Miss Ogden, because she has a peculiarly clear voice. I did not hear what led to it."

He looked very grave and said, "You do not like her!"

"I did not say so," I replied; "and why should you think such a thing? I have only known her a few days, and think her very beautiful!"

"Yes," he answered, "she is the most beautiful woman I have ever met."

"And fascinating too," I said.

"That depends on your definition of fascinating. In some ways it could be applied to her, but"——

"I never knew there was more than one meaning to the word," I carelessly answered.

"But you have seen so little of the world," he said, with suppressed mirth.

I drew myself up with much dignity and answered, "I do not care to see much of it. I prefer to remain in my little Virginia corner."

"We will see," he gayly added.

* * * * * *

When we returned it was past five o'clock, and the girls were upstairs mildly excited over Miss Ogden's dress, which had just come from New York. "In time for our ball," they said. I heard afterward it had been ordered expressly for the occasion. Spread out upon the bed was a magnificent maize colored satin, with real black lace flounces.

"Look at this carbuncle set," said Jane. "Won't it glow like live coals in the laces? Kate prefers carbuncles to rubies sometimes. Queer taste, I think, but this set is very beautiful, and so full."

I was in despair about my toilet. I had nothing to wear but my white cashmere, and, in my secret heart, I felt much depended on my looking my best the last night. I glanced at Miss Ogden. How very beautiful she was. The rest had refreshed her and the excitement brought a lovely color.

Suddenly an idea occurred to me, and I hastened to find my mother. Not feeling well, she was in her room as usual.

"Mother, didn't you tell me once there were some old gowns and other things in some trunks in the garret?"

"Yes, there are two or three trunks full. Why?"

"Are any of the gowns like great-grandmother Annie's?"

"I think all are of that style."

"Oh!" said I, "I wish I had one exactly like it. It would make me so happy!"

"Well," said my mother, "be happy, for the very dress is in one of the trunks."

"And all the other things," said I, surprised and delighted.

"First, tell me why you ask?" said she.

"Will you grant me a great favor, mother? Promise!"

"Not until I hear what it is," said she.

"Let me dress like great-grandmother's portrait tomorrow night. Don't refuse, dear mother. My white cashmere is old fashioned, and I want to look my best the last night."

"My child," said she, "would it be appropriate?"

"I don't care," I answered recklessly; "every one knows me, and it will be in my own house. Miss Ogden will be so magnificently dressed it will make us all appear like Cinderellas."

"But the prince," laughingly said she, "will console you."

Pouting, I replied, "I will not care for the ball, and know I shall have a hateful time!"

And the prospect was so disagreeable I burst into tears.

"In tears! Oh, well! As you have set your heart in appearing like your great-grandmother, I must give my consent, foolish as I cannot help thinking it is. But have your own way."

Whereupon I threw my arms around her neck, saying, "You are the dearest, sweetest, kindest of mothers."

"Don't suffocate me," she cried.

"Now, tell me, mother, what things you have of great-grandmother's. Have you a kerchief?"

"Your vanity is going to deprive me of a great pleasure," said she. "I have the very kerchief she wore with the dress. And also the girdle with precious stones, but I have always intended to give them to you the day you were married. They are exceedingly valuable, and were given to your great-grandmother by an old friend of her father's, who had lived for years in India and was very wealthy. He sent them to her as a wedding present, and to please her mother her portrait was painted—as she intended to appear at her marriage a few days before that event came off."

"And have you everything?" I inquired in an astonished tone.

"Yes, everything — the underskirts, slippers and all she wore that night are in the gray trunk in the attic. The kerchief and girdle I keep under lock and key in the old cabinet in my room."

"Oh, mother, may I see them?" I eagerly asked.

"Yes, as you are to wear them tomorrow night. Take this key and unlock the lower drawer. Far back you will see a foreign looking box. Bring it here."

I hastened to obey, and soon returned with a square box covered with India silk. Opening it she took out a small package of very yellow mull, and in it was the lace kerchief.

"Oh, mother! It is a dream of beauty! How could you hide it from me all these years?"

I can compare it to nothing but cobwebs, so very fine and fleecelike was it. Spread out it was very large, but it could easily be drawn through an old seal ring of my father's. Of course, it was yellow with age, but it only made it the more beautiful in my eyes.

"Where is the girdle? I am in a state of bewilderment, and will have to pinch myself yet."

In the bottom of the box was another one of fragrant wood, and in it was the girdle—a broad piece of gold with precious stones set flat in it. I gazed at it without being able to say one word until my mother asked me if I did not think it handsome.

"Handsome!" I exclaimed. "What a mild word to express what I did think when you first drew it from the box. Now I am just dazed, and have ceased to think. I must be dreaming."

"Ah, well, until you recover your senses I had better keep it then!"

"No, indeed," I said, wide awake now. "You might change your mind. Give it to me."

Admiringly I clasped it around my waist, and stood before the mirror.

"May I tell John to bring the trunk down?"

"Certainly; as soon as you wish. And tell him to be careful, and not knock the paper off the wall."

"Now, mother, you must promise me not to say one word about my costume to any one. If you do it will not be a success. Promise," I said, taking her face between my hands, "or I will suffocate you again."

"Oh, dear! I promise," she cried, and releasing her I ran away with my treasures.

IV.

"Darling, I love you; will you be my wife?"

It was the morning of February fourteenth, and I was flitting in and out of rooms, arranging the flowers in vases and doing many things that cannot well be left to servants. I saw the company all go to walk, and watched Miss Ogden maneuver to get Ernest by her side. "Never mind," I said to myself, "my last card will be played tonight, and if I fail I will stay with mother; but oh! I cannot bear to think of life without him. I wish Miss Ogden had remained in New York. With all her beaux what does she want with mine? But is he mine?"

"Miss Annie, the trunk is in the wing room."

"Very well, Annette. See that the room is locked, and do not allow any one to enter it."

We had an early dinner, as we wished to take a beauty nap before the ball. At least the others did. I was much too excited to go to sleep at that hour. When night came I went to a guest chamber at the end of the house, so as to be as far as possible from the girls. Here I had ordered a fire to be made and lamps taken. When I opened the door the room was very bright. The large wood fire crackled and sparkled, and Annette, my maid, was admiring the the clothes she had just spread out upon the bed.

After my bath I donned my wrapper and seated myself before the cheval glass to have my hair arranged as in the picture. It was some time before it could be satisfactorily accomplished.

At last she said, "Lor! Miss Annie, you skeer me, you do look so like the one down stairs!"

Then followed the putting on of the dainty slippers (that were a little too large), the two silken petticoats, very narrow, soft and clinging, and then the quaintest of gowns, of rich crimson and gold brocade. There were only two widths in the skirts, and the body was so short and low it looked like a baby's dress. Annette's expression was funny when I put it on, but I hastened to tell her the lace kerchief would serve as a high body. We piled it fold upon fold, leaving the neck exposed in front.

"Now, she said, "when you put on that shiny band we will tuck these ends in."

The shiny band being my girdle I clasped it around my waist. I wore very long earrings of filigree work.

"Miss Annie," said Annette, in the most pleading tones, "you must let me give you a little color, just a little, for Miss Ogden does have such rosy cheeks."

"Why," said I, "should I care for a color tonight, I am always pale until I become excited. No, indeed," I continued, "take your little rag away. I do not want it. Where did you get it anyhow?"

"Lor!" she said, "Miss Ogden throws them away. Please don't get mad, Miss Annie; I just want you to look as pretty as you can. Here is your fan."

She handed me a curiously carved one of scented rosewood. I stood a few minutes before the long mirror, and knew for that night at least I might be called beautiful. My eyes sparkled, and I had the consciousness of being becomingly dressed, which gave me self possession. Laugh as they might at the oddity of it, it was a thousand times better than the old white cashmere. I was aroused from my reflections by hearing Annette exclaim:

"My! won't Miss Ogden be jealous, Miss Annie; you looks like an angel. She has a mighty fine frock, but you'll beat her tonight."

"Hush!" I said in my most virtuous tones, "you must not say that."

I left her muttering. "She be so proud, but she will be beaten tonight, sure."

Going to my mother's room, I cautiously opened the door. Seeing her start, I quickly said:

"It is only I. Am I not beautiful?"

She smiled and said, "You certainly are vain."

"Not at all," I answered. "I know 'fine feathers make fine birds,' and it is all owing to my dress, and my hair arranged up high."

She kissed me fondly and said, "Very beautiful, my daughter, and may it bring you good luck."

I knew then she had guessed my secret. Going into the girls' rooms I created quite a sensation. They overwhelmed me with compliments, all except Miss Ogden, who said, "Yes, it seems to suit you, but how odd!"

* * * * * *

The guests began to come and I hastened to meet them. I must confess I felt very foolish and nervous. At the foot of the stairs stood Mr. McAllister, with his back to me. I ran quickly down, and facing him said, "From the past I salute you," bowing low.

In a bewildered way he gazed at me.

"Is it you, in flesh and blood?"

"It is, indeed," I replied, the blood mantling my cheeks.

Placing my arm in his he led me to the room where hung the portrait. From one to the other he looked and then exclaimed, "The very image!"

Laughing, I ran away to welcome my guests. A little bird sang in my heart, for had he not said he "could worship such a looking woman," and "I was the very image?"

I was the belle of the ball. Miss Ogden was gorgeously attired, but looked less handsome than usual. I think she tried too hard to outshine us all, and she was angry with me for looking well. Ernest sought me very often. Toward midnight we went into the conservatory and from there out into the moonlight.

"I am going home tomorrow," he said, "will you be sorry?"

"Why, Mr. McAllister," I answered, "what a foolish question! Of course I will."

Saying this I turned my head, and the long eardrop caught in the lace kerchief. Fearing to tear it I tried to unhook the ring, but in vain.

"What shall I do?" I said in vexation.

"Will you let me try?" he asked.

"I suppose I must," I ungraciously replied.

So, bunglingly, he began to pull the drop, and only made it worse. His face was dangerously near mine, when suddenly he raised his head and said, gazing into my eyes:

"Annie, I cannot do it; let me unclasp the ring." But instead of unclasping it he whispered in my ear, "Darling, I love you; will you be my wife?"

I gave no answer, but he must have been encouraged, for my beautiful lace kerchief was torn in my confusion—so badly torn I had to run upstairs to rearrange it. In my mirror I beheld a face so bright I hardly knew it. No need for rouge now!

In a few moments I returned to the drawing room. The guests were leaving. Miss Ogden glanced at me, and frowning said, "You seem to walk on air tonight."

"Oh, yes," I said, "I am my great-grandmother's spirit, and spirits are always airy, you know."

"How foolish you are," she exclaimed, "and what a guy you have made of yourself."

"I am sorry," said I, "you do not like it. It has been a great success."

When the house was quiet I went into my mother's room and assured her she had never acted more wisely, "for, mother dear," I said, "there would have been no wedding if you had refused to let me appear in the lace kerchief. Ernest and I are so happy."

* * * * * *

The next morning they all left except Ernest. As soon as possible he had a long conversation with my mother, and begged her to consent to our marriage in the spring, as he was obliged to go to Europe and wanted me to go with him. So plausible was he, she was obliged to consent. A night or two before he left, walking in the moonlight, he said:

"Miss Ogden assured me you had been engaged for years to Frank Washington, but begged me not to mention it as it was not to be made public for some time. You were too young."

"How absurd," I said. "I want you to answer a question. Did you not love Miss Ogden a little—just a little? You know you said she was the most beautiful woman you had ever met."

"Did I," said he, smiling. "What a memory you have."

"You know you did," said I piqued, "and I believe you are decidedly epris."

"My darling," said he, drawing me to him, "it was all put on to hide my real feelings. Frank and you seemed so oblivious of my existence I was obliged to turn my attentions to some one, and Miss Ogden was very kind. Just think how much unnecessary suffering I have endured."

"Were you suffering that day at luncheon?" I maliciously inquired.

"Horribly," he answered, with a smile. Then, putting his arms around me, he added, "My dearest, when you have more experience of the world you will find there are women and women."

"To which class do I belong?"

"Women—the loveliest and best of women."

Looking up I continued, "Tell me, don't you think you would have found out I loved you even if I had not worn the kerchief?"

"No," he said, "I truly think not. You have no idea how bewitchingly coquettish you looked with your head on one side, and then your head was so close to mine I forgot Frank and everything but that I loved and must tell you so."

"And did you believe Frank and I were engaged?"

"Of course I did. What motive could I think Miss Ogden had in telling me a falsehood?"

I whispered, "She loved you."

"Loved me! No, indeed, it was only to bring one more captive to her feet. Such women have no heart!"

"I must be very wicked," I murmured, "for it delights me to hear her abused. Ernest, would you like me to be married in Great-grandmother Annie's dress? Is it very becoming?"

Raising my head from his shoulder, and looking into my eyes, he answered: "You little witch! Will you have me say over and over again that you could not look lovelier than you did that night when you entrapped me in the meshes of your Great-grandmother Annie's lace kerchief?"—Francis Kempe Breedin in Washington Post.

Sanitary Value of Potash.

"I consider potash a sanitary means of grace," remarked a good housekeeper, as she emptied the remains of a can of potash into the garden sprinkler and filled it up with water, preparatory to sprinkling the back door step and paths. "I can kill more disease germs with one can of this stuff than with almost anything I know of," she continued. "Indeed, between potash and sulphur, I managed to keep my family in pretty comfortable health. At all events, we have very few complaints that are traceable to ordinary bacteria and microbes. If the kitchen sink gets musty and stuffy smelling it gets a dose of potash applied the last thing at night. I take about one tablespoonful of the clear potash to two quarts of warm water. After the potash is dissolved I pour it into the pipes and make a stopper of a large potato cut in half and placed over the drainage holes. In the morning a pailful of hot water will clear the pipes perfectly and remove all disagreeable odors.

"My bathroom and closets are treated in a similar fashion, except that great care is necessary in keeping the potash from contact with tin or zinc. All very greasy dishes are put into a kettle with water, in which are dissolved a few grains of potash, and the grease is almost immediately removed.

"Soiled house cloths and brushes are rinsed in water of this sort and grease spots on the floor are scrubbed with it."—New York Ledger.

Women Their Own Enemies.

It is very grievous to notice how great and various are the difficulties in the way of making new employments for women successful. The first and really important difficulty, of men objecting to admit women to new spheres of work, is almost entirely overcome, but there is more fear of women injuring their cause by their own petty hecklings and wranglings than there ever was from the opposition of men. Here, for instance, are the lady market gardeners.

A more excellent scheme than that which Miss Grace Harriman started a little more than a year ago was never devised for giving gentlewomen who had not the abilities or the chance of making a living by what is called brain work a chance of congenial work and fair remuneration. But no sooner had the practical work begun than the lady gardeners became a house divided against itself. Some of the novices had to be dismissed because they would not help to sell things when they were ready for the market; there were faultfindings and backbitings concerning minor matters, and the result of it all was not only much annoyance to all concerned, but also inevitable pecuniary losses. When will women learn that it is absolutely no good to enter upon any serious work so long as they cannot be contented to sink their fads, fancies and prejudices, and look at their work from a broader point of view? —Pall Mall Gazette.

The thinnest tissue paper measures 1-1200 of an inch in thickness. Iron has been rolled so thin as to measure only 1-1800 of an inch in thickness.

Walter Katte, chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, has made plans for a new ferry terminal for the West Shore and Ontario and Western railways at the foot of Franklin street, New York city. A brick and iron passenger station and ferry-house will be built.

The new compound engine now being tried on the eastern division of the Erie is making miles in 53, 54 and 55½ seconds. The reduced consumption of coal and ability to make time with extra cars is another victory for the American adaptation and improvement of the compound principle.

Contracts have been awarded Messrs. Jones and Thorne, of Baltimore, to build all the bridges of the Norfolk and Western on the West Virginia extension between Radford, Va., and Oda, fifty miles. The firm has also been awarded other large contracts for grading, which foot up to several hundred thousand dollars.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS.

His Grace the Archbishop Writes and Recommends It.

Reference has heretofore been made in the WITNESS to the magnificent work of Pere Didon. The following commendations coming from such authorities as the names subjoined to the following letters, show in what esteem the work is held among Catholic ecclesiastical dignitaries:

ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE,
1122 Eddy Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1892.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Pere Didon's "Life of Jesus Christ," and thank you for so valuable a work. A work on any subject coming from the hand of the eloquent and learned Father Didon would attract the attention of the Christian and the scholar, and be eagerly sought after. How much more one on the life of the founder of the Christian religion. I should wish to see it in the hands, not only of those who believe in the divine mission of the Saviour of the world, but of those who don't, that all may be brought to learn wisdom from his lips, and feel the truth of the saying of the Apostle: "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God abideth in him and he in God."

Sincerely yours,
P. W. RIORDAN.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
403 Twenty-fourth Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23, 1892.

DEAR SIRS—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your beautiful translation of the well-known "Life of Christ" by Pere Didon. The volumes reflect the highest credit on your firm for the excellent manner in which they are gotten up, and I hope that their circulation will be such as to justify you in embarking in similar enterprises. Your volumes should find a place—one of the most honored among books—in every Christian household.

Yours respectfully,
P. J. CASEY.

Pere Didon's great work bears the approbation of the Censors and Master-General of the Dominican Order at Rome, and the original edition in the French language has already reached a sale of more than twenty editions. Not in many years has a similar book been published that has obtained such an extensive sale, or attracted more attention abroad, and been received by the foreign reviewers with more enthusiastic and most unstinted praise than Didon's Jesus Christ,

The present edition has been carefully edited by one of the ablest ecclesiastical writers of the Roman Catholic Church in America, Monsignior O'Reilly and his Eminence the Cardinal has graciously esteemed the work of sufficient importance and value to contribute the introductory chapter.

No student of the holy bible, and of the life and character of our blessed Saviour, can afford to be without this graphically told story of that life and mission on earth. Every admirer of a purer literature will find in its pages matter for much thought and deep admiration for the subject and the author. His style is pure and elegant, at times really eloquent, and simple but exceedingly fascinating. The work of Pere Didon is commended to all—Catholics or Protestants—as being the most powerful and intensely interesting contribution to the ecclesiastical literature of the times.

The subscription department of the Catholic Publishing Society, 113-115 Hayes street, have secured the sole agency for the same.

A fine assortment of society badges can be found at W. Scheppler's, 1071 Market St. Repairing of Watches guaranteed.

J. F. HARRIS.
HAYES VALLEY BAZAAR.
408 HAYES ST. (near Gough.)
Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods, School books, Toys, etc.
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Direct Importers of Teas and Fine Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.
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SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLE.
Good Fit Guaranteed.
All My Own Make
413 HAYES STREET. San Francisco.

Mourning Cards.
We keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of French Mourning Cards. Prices, including printing on the back of the picture, from $2.00 to $5.00 per hundred. Sample cards will be sent free on application.
Catholic Publishing Society.
113-115 HAYES ST.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE DONAHUE BROAD-GAUGE ROUTE."
COMMENCING SUNDAY, APL. 24, 1892, and until further notice, boats and trains leave from and arrive at the San Francisco Passenger Depot, Market-street Wharf, as follows:

From San Francisco for Point Tiburon, Belvedere and San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:20 A. M.; 1:30 3:30, 5:05, 6:20 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30 3:30, 5:00 6:15 P. M.

From San Rafael for San Francisco.
WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:30, A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:05, P. M.
SATURDAYS ONLY—An extra trip at 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40 11:10, A. M.; 1:40, 3:40 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

From Point Tiburon for San Francisco.
WEEK DAYS—6:50, 8:20, 9:55, 11:55 A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:35, P. M.
SATURDAYS ONLY—An extra trip at 6:55 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:35, 10:05, 11:35, A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:30, 6:50 P. M.

Leave San Francisco		Destination	Arrive San Francisco	
Week Days	Sundays.		Sundays	Week Days.
7:40 A	8:00 A	Petaluma	10:40A	8:50A
3:30 P	9:30 A	and	6:05 P	10:30A
5:05 P	5:00 P	Santa Rosa.	7:25 P	6:10P
7:40 A	8:00 A	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Litton Springs Cloverdale and Way Stations.	7:25P	10:30A
3:30 P				6:10P
7:40	8:00A	Hopland and Ukiah	7:25P	6:10P
7:40 A	8:00 A	Guerneville.	7:25 P	10:30
3:30 P				6:10
7:40 A	8:00	Sonoma and Glen Ellen	10:40 A	8:50
5:05 P	5:00		6:05 P	6:10
7:40A	8:00A	Sebastopol	10:40A	10:30A
3:30P	5:00P		6:05P	6:10P

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs; at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs, Steward's Point, Gualala and Point Arena; at Cloverdale for the Geysers; at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay; Lakeport and Bartlett Springs at Hopland for Lakeport and Bartlett Springs; at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lakes, Witter Springs Upper Lake, Lakeport, Willits, Cahto, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Westport, Usal, Hydesville and Eureka.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Saturdays to Mondays, to Petaluma, $1 50; to Santa Rosa, $2 25; to Healdsburg, $3 40; to Cloverdale, $4 50; to Hopland, $5 70; to Ukiah, $6 75; to Sebastopol, $2 70; to Guerneville $3 75; to Sonoma. $1 50; to Glen Ellen 1 80

EXCURSION TICKETS good for Sunday only, to Petaluma, $1 00; to Santa Rosa, $1 50 to Healdsburg, $2 25; to Cloverdale, $3 00; to Ukiah, $4 50; to Hopland, 3 80; to Sebastopol, $1 80; to Guerneville, $2 50; to Sonoma, $1; to Glen Ellen, $1 20.

H. C. WHITING, General Manager. PETER J. MCGLYNN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Ticket offices at Ferry, 36 Montgomery and 2 New Motgmery street.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
In its Worst Form.
BENTON, LAF. CO., WIS., Dec., '88.
Rev. J. C. Bergen vouches for the following: James Rooney who was suffering from Vitus Dance in its worst form for about 1¼ years was treated by several physicians without effect, two bottles of Pastor Koenigs Nervel Tonic cured him.

St. Francis Wis. Oct 24, 1888
A member of my congregation used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not find sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most intense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the anxiety disappeared the headache left, and to day the sufferer, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health.
Bern. Elskamp. Pastor.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 Wes. Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.

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Furniture at Bedrock Prices.
New Carpets, Sewed, Laid and Lined, 75 cts. per yard.
New and Latest Style Curtains Exchanged for Old

THE HOUSEHOLD

FLORAL DECORATION.

For the Table Either Very High or Low Decorating Is in Favor.

For the table the most novel and beautiful combinations are mauve and pale gold, obtainable with a mixture of Neapolitan violets and Marechal Niel roses, or flame color and black.

Single candles in straight silver candlesticks are promising to reign supreme for a short time at any rate, and every possible bit of old plate can be brought out and used for flowers, sweets, fruit, etc.

For those who want to utilize their own greenhouse flowers on every occasion, a charming suggestion—especially where the white china service is used—is to fill all the pots with palms or ferns, from which trails of flowers should spread on the cloth, scarlet or crimson if possible, as they make such a brilliant contrast.

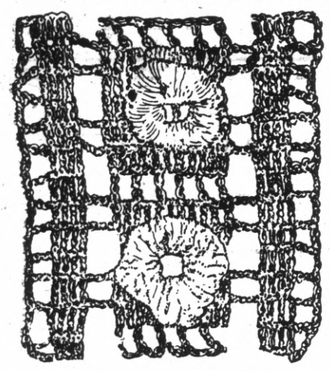
The old-fashioned idea of strips of silk can be improved upon by laying old embroidery down the center of the table.

On the whole, nothing but very high and very low decorating is being done—palms spreading above the heads of the diners, and a profusion of dainty feathery arrangements on the tablecloth itself. From these few hints and with a love of flowers many a pretty homemade effect can be arranged quite independently of the florist. It is rather de rigueur to have the candle and lamp shades exactly matching the flower used.

Handmade Lace.

A new lace for an apron, which when finished with two rows of baby ribbon through the rows of holes each side is very pretty, is illustrated and described as follows in Good Housekeeping:

Thirty chain—First row—4 tr., putting the first one in fifth loop from the end. Then make seven holes formed by 2 ch., 1 tr. Then 4 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. Second row—5 ch., 4 tr., 2 ch., 11 tr., 2 ch., 4 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. Third row—Like second. Fourth row—This is made like the preceding one, only



BUTTERCUP INSERTING.

when the center is reached make 2 chain, thus leaving an open space in the middle of the plain work as a foundation for the flower.

Fifth row—The buttercup is made on the space by making 5 chain on each side of the space and then go around a second time, making a scallop on each five chain, consisting of 1 sc., 1 tr., 5 dtr., 1 tr., 1 sc. Then finish the plain work. A row of holes is made between each five rows plain work.

Hanging Pictures.

The hanging of pictures is indeed always a difficulty, for so many things have to be taken into consideration. In the first place, the mixing up of water color paintings, oil pictures and engravings should be avoided, as they all injure each other's effect.

In the dining room can be hung life subject portraits and any other oil paintings. The wall paper should have no strongly defined pattern, red inclining to crimson and sage green are the best colors. As a rule the center of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye "on the line," and, if possible, put in the same light as that in which it was painted. Large pictures diminish the size of a room, also frames which project much have the same tendency. Massive frames give one an uncomfortable feeling of suspended weight, but if the picture requires a broad frame choose one with open work design. Try as far as possible to select frames in the same style as the other ornaments of your room, particularly noticing the moldings and cornices.

Water colors are very desirable for the drawing room, and should be hung low, with the bottom edges in a straight line. Most people hang their pictures too high, and not only spoil the effect of the pictures, but dwarf the height of the room. For water colors the frames must be light and not much ornamented. So much depends on the style of the water colors as to what mounts would be best. If delicate and light in tone a white or pale tinted mount is best, but if, on the other hand, it is warm in tone and powerful in color, a gold mount would be preferable.

Novelties in Silver and China.

Elsie Bee tells in Jewelers' Circular of the following novelties noted in her rambles among the jewelers and china shops:

Pompadour is a new French ornamental china. The designs are graceful with white surfaces, powdered with flowers divided into panels by rough yellow raised segments.

The invalid tray is a handy and necessary device. It is of silver. On one side is the egg cup and the cream pitcher, on the other is the rack for toast. Underneath this graceful framework is a crystal dish and cover for oatmeal. The framework unites in a ring, and by that it is carried.

Knives with porcelain handles to match the china are used.

Broken edges have taken from vegetable dishes their old stiffness. Shell edges with the waving decorations is the chief design. Other dishes have almost the shape of crumpled leaves.

Sorbet spoons for Roman punch and mid-dinner ices are gold lined and pointed.

Macaroni forks are expressly designed to insnare the slippery edible.

Silver reflectors are intended for reading and sickroom candles.

Orange Fritters.

Orange fritters are very nice and easily prepared. Peel as many oranges as you need for the fritters, divide them into quarters and take out the pips; steep the orange quarters for an hour or two in half a wineglassful of brandy mixed with a spoonful of powdered sugar. Have ready some good light batter, dip the orange quarters in this separately, then immerse them quickly in very hot fat and fry them quickly till the fritters are a golden brown; then drain them, sprinkle them with plenty of sugar and serve at once.

THE PUZZLER

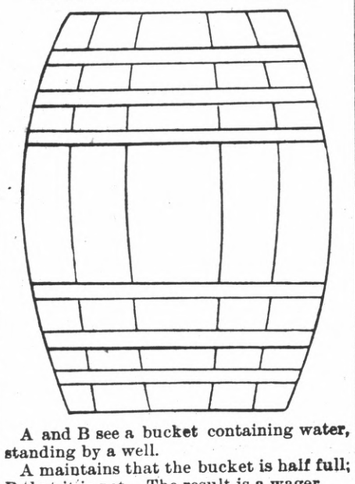
No. 130.—Enigma.

Like to the plains in the distant west,
It is often covered over with sheep;
Like lords and ladies and persons of rank,
It has always a title to keep.

It has pages attendant, therefore like a queen;
Like a tree, it has many leaves;
And like to a messenger coming in haste,
It often speaks false and deceives.

Now tell me its name, for 'tis something you know;
'Tis something you often have seen—
A something that's found with the rich and the poor,
In the home of the peasant or queen.

No. 131.—The Old Oaken Bucket.



A and B see a bucket containing water, standing by a well.

A maintains that the bucket is half full; B that it is not. The result is a wager.

A and B have no instrument of any kind, nor can they procure one by means of which to decide the wager.

How do A and B find out without assistance whether the bucket is half full or not?

No. 132.—A Letter Puzzle.

Take an R, and N, and A,
H's two, and D, and J,
W, and double O—
Place these all just right, you know,
And a name will soon appear
To every just heart held dear;
For he was one who loved his kind,
And no effort spared to find
How prisoners and others fared,
Even though their lot he shared.
Well known as a philanthropist—
You have it now you will insist.

No. 133.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, composed of 44 letters, is an Arabian proverb.

My 23, 4, 29, 12, 42, 34, 1, 21, 37, 9, 40 is speculative.

My 32, 15, 6, 43, 22, 38, 18, 26, 41 is an entrance.

My 31, 36, 19, 44, 8, 39, 25, 20 is the border of a country.

My 14, 33, 7, 16, 28, 11 is to pilfer.

My 5, 35, 10, 2 is an interjection.

My 24, 27, 17, 3 is to speak with desire.

My 30, 13 is a preposition.

No. 134.—A Riddle.

Four letters express me as well as a score;
Sometimes you will see me pushed off from the shore;
But those who thus push me intend me no harm,
They know tossing billows for me have a charm.
When ranging the woods you may oft see me there,
Sometimes I am rough; sometimes smooth and fair.
When hunters are scouring the forests for game,
You'll hear my loud calling. Now tell me my name.

No. 135.—A Word Puzzle.

I am a piece of furniture.
Behead me, and I am a part of the body.
Change my head, and I am more than one.
Behead me, and I am invisible.
Change my head, and I am a kind of tree.
Change my tail, and I am a sort of fish.
Change my head, and I am a box to hold grain.
Change my tail, and I am something children wear.

No. 136.—A Hidden Proverb.

Change one letter in each word: Pet now the eight band snow that shy deft hank goeth.

No. 137.—Buried Cities.

To feast on bread alone will not make a man fat.

"A day after the feast," Louis said, was an old proverb.

We helped the girl across each pond.

The gardener paid all a silver sixpence for pulling weeds.

I shall neither ride nor walk.

The landlord can collect rent only when it is due.

Speaking of Conundrums.

Intrepid Widow—Speaking of conundrums, Mr. Slocum, here's a good one: Why is the letter D like a wedding ring?

Procrastinating Bachelor—Oh, I'm no good at conundrums.

I. W.—You give it up? Why, *we* can't be *wed* without! See?

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 121.—Numerical Enigma: America.

No. 122.—An Enigma of the Season: Easter.

No. 123.—A Hexagon:

T A L E N T
C E O E
E K L M
F S L P
F A A E
E L T T O B O R D E R
P A I U
A T T D
C T T D
S L E E
E L P P I R

No. 124.—A Useful Art: Pen-man-ship.

No. 125.—Missing Letter Puzzle:

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

No. 126.—The Errand Boy: Dispatch.

No. 127.—Rhymed Primal Acrostic—Initials: William Cowper. Crosswords: 1. Waterloo. 2. Ireland. 3. Leonidas. 4. Laurel wreath. 5. Israel. 6. Alsace. 7. Milton. 8. Cleopatra. 9. Ohio. 10. Washington. 11. Palatine. 12. Emerson. 13. Rubens.

No. 128.—Decapitations: 1. B-leak. 2. D-rear. 3. C-rush. 4. S-lack. 5. H-anger. 6. P-art. 7. S-tray.

No. 129.—Curtailments: Plain-t, Pit-h, Met-e, Fain-t.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP

Is for sale everywhere, and has since 1869 been acknowledged by all to be

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD

Its quality has never been changed since we first made it. We ask every woman using it to save all the *Outside Wrappers*, and donate them to her favorite Religious or Charitable Institution, *no matter what denomination*, anywhere in the United States, as we have promised to pay these institutions cash, for all the *Outside Wrappers* of our soap, they will collect and send to us. This will give needed financial assistance to worthy charities, at no expense to you. We propose to thus donate, at least one hundred thousand dollars a year. Among hundreds of worthy institutions are all the "Little Sisters of the Poor," Orphan Asylums, Sisters of Charity, Hospitals, etc.

The Housekeeper will find on a trial, *according to directions*, that the washing does not require HALF THE QUANTITY of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP that it does of *any other*; that there is a great saving of time and labor in its use; that it saves wear and tear of the clothes on the washboard, and does not cut or rot them to pieces, or hurt the hands as adulterated soaps do.

IT DISINFECTS CLOTHES WASHED WITH IT,

Having them thoroughly cleansed and sweet, instead of leaving a foul odor of rosin and grease.

☞ It washes flannels *without shrinking*, leaving them soft and nice.

Respectfully

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.

Manufacturers Dobbins' Electric Soap,

No. 19 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deposits Received in Sums from $1.00 Upwards.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK

805 Market St. cor. 4th St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DEPOSIT IN A GOOD SAVINGS BANK

(Pacific Bank, Treasurer.)

Capital Stock, - -	$1,000,000.00
Paid up in Cash, -	333,333.33
Subject to Call, -	666,666.67
Surplus Fund, - -	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, - -	17,873.18

Interest per annum for last two years: 5.52% on TERM Deposits. 4.60% on ORDINARY Deposits

INTEREST is credited twice a year, and if not withdrawn bears interest the same as the principal, thus compounding semi-annually.

Children and Married Women may deposit money subject to their own

A special feature of the People's Home Savings Bank, is the Safe Deposit Vaults; the strongest without exception on the coast; easy of access, being on the ground floor of the Bank; brilliantly lighted with arc and incandescent lights and secure and convenient for the inspection of valuables.

Individual Steel Safes, inside the Vaults, may be secured at rentals of from $4.00 to $25 per annum. The smallest safe is large enough for your Insurance Policies, your Will, Stocks, Bonds, a good deal of coin and quite a supply of Jewelry.

Rooms are furnished the depositors for the private inspection of valuables, where they can lock themselves in from all intrusion.

Down stairs are absolutely fire-proof and burglar-proof vaults with capacity for storing amounts of silverware, trunks and boxes containing furs, laces, clothing and other valuables.

THE new 5-cent Stamp Deposit System of the PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK, is proving a marked success here as well as in England and Germany.

It is doing wonders in encouraging small savings and in pleasantly inculcating in youthful minds valuable lessons of thrift and economy.

THE Stamps and all information may be had from our Agents or on application at the bank.

In Addition to the five cent stamp deposit system for small savings, the **People's Home Savings Bank** is now ready to supply the public with beautiful brass, nickel plated safes to be used as a receptacle for savings at home.

The Accompanying Cut is a perfect representation of one of these safes. It is 4½ inches long, 3½ high, and 4¼ inches deep. A slot in the top large enough for a dollar or a double eagle receives the coin. The safe is strong; it cannot be broken into by any ordinary method, nor owing to a patent arrangement, can the coin be shaken out of it.

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MORITURNS.

I feel the slow, soft shadows in the room
And through the curtains I can faintly see
The patient face that was so much to me
When life and love and hope were in their bloom;
Through all the mist, through all the deepening gloom,
It gazes down in mild serenity,
As if to make as gentle as may be
The echoing pathway leading to the tomb.

Oh, Mother, let me grasp thy hand while yet
My eyes can see thee; let thy lips touch mine,
Thy cool hand trembles, and thine eyes or wet.
The tears I weep are tears of joy divine.
I have no pain, I have no grief or fear,
And death seems sweet to me while thou art near.

—Burton Egbert Stevenson in New York Sun.

THE FATAL CARD.

Years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its "floating palaces," as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above were called. Now the railroads have driven all the boats off the river. The former class of steamers were, in many respects, delightful, but they never ceased to be objects of dread to timid people, for if the racing, which was on that river reduced to a system, did not result in the loss of the boat, there was sure to be one or more encounters between the more lawless portion of the travelers, in which pistol bullets would fly rather too thick for the comfort of the steady going people.

The cause of such disturbance was generally a quarrel over the gaming table. The regulations of the boats usually required that all such amusements should be conducted in a saloon provided for that purpose in the "Texas" (officer's cabin), situated on the hurricane deck, but the sporting gentlemen were by no means careful to observe this rule, and the gaming was most commonly carried on at the dining table in the main saloon of the steamer, to the great annoyance of two-thirds of those on board.

Many professional gamblers used to make these boats their homes, traveling back and forth with them, fleecing all who were foolish and verdant enough to fall in their clutches.

One of the most remarkable men of this class was named Daniel Sturdivant, a Frenchman, the son of a broken down scion of nobility who had settled in New Orleans before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Sturdivant had been raised a "gentleman" by his aristocratic father, but on coming of age and finding his fortunes very bad, had taken to cards as a means to better them. His success in this field was so great that he was induced to continue it, until at the time of which I write he was one of the most notorious gamblers between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of great physical strength. He was also noted for his personal courage. As a gambler he was most expert and successful. There were dark stories of deeds which he had committed while under the influence of play and liquor, and it was said by some that he had killed half a dozen men in his lifetime. Yet no one dared to speak these stories openly, for no one dared to bring upon himself the anger of such a man.

He had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and had publicly announced his determination to shoot any man who encroached upon his scene of operations. Of course this left him undisputed possession of the field, and he reaped a golden harvest during the one brief year he conducted his operations there.

It was my lot at the time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg, being heavily engaged in cotton speculations. I preferred the steamer of which Sturdivant had taken possession, inasmuch as it was not only the most comfortable, but also the swiftest, and time was of the utmost importance to me. It was known that I carried large sums of money, and I was also aprehensive lest Sturdivant should ask me to play.

I had fully made up my mind to refuse him, and if he attempted to draw me into a quarrel to shoot him without mercy, as I knew that the only chance for my life lay in getting the advantage of him. Strange to say, he did not make any such proposition to me, and I gave him no chance to do so.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg, and were heading merrily down the river, when Sturdivant came up to the group which had gathered around the stove. He had been drinking. All made way for him.

"Well, gentleman," he said in an unsteady tone, "you seem to be terribly dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars ante?"

There was no reply. All present seemed to know the man, and no one cared to volunteer to place himself in his clutches.

"Umph!" he exclaimed, with an expression of contempt, "afraid to try your luck with Dan Sturdivant, eh? Or maybe you want a little coaxing. Some of you must play with me. I can't stand such treatment. Come, let's see who it shall be."

He glanced around the crowd as if to secure his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him. He was a stranger to me and was dressed in a plain suit of homespun, and his face was partially concealed by a broad brimmed sombrero, which was drawn down over it.

"Are you Daniel Sturdivant, the gambler?" he asked in a calm tone without rising.

Sturdivant flushed darkly and gave the stranger a keen glance.

"Some persons call me so behind my back," he said insolently, "but no one would care to apply that term to me before my face."

"Nevertheless," said the stranger quietly, "I want an answer—yes or no."

"Well, then, I am," said the gambler. "What of it?"

"Simply this," replied the stranger, "I have heard it said that you claim to be the best card player in the southwest. I have come 200 miles to prove you a liar."

Sturdivant strode forward a step or two, and thrust his hand into his breast, as if to grasp a weapon.

"Stop," said the stranger. "If you shoot me you will simply prove yourself afraid of me. Take your seat at the table, and I will make my words good."

There was something in the calm, stern manner of the stranger that seemed to render the gambler powerless. He hesitated a moment and then said bullyingly:

"I never play with a man whose face I cannot see."

"Never mind my face; if you are not afraid of losing you shall see it when I am done with you."

"But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Sturdivant. "You look seedy enough, my fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger; "I have $10,000 there. If you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table and bade his challenger do likewise.

Those of us who had listened to this singular dialogue now gathered around the table, expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest. The stranger had not raised his hat brim and none of us had seen his face, but we all felt from his general air and manner that Daniel Sturdivant had at last met his match. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusually good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high and the contest marked with rare skill. Sturdivant exerted himself as he had never done before, but in spite of all his efforts he lost steadily. By the expiration of the time indicated above he had lost over $2,000. I noticed the flush upon his face deepen and a strange light come into his eyes. At last, with an exclamation of triumph, he drew toward him the heap of notes.

"That was well done," said the stranger. "You are an expert at cheating. But go on; I can best you whether you play openly or dishonestly."

Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand was played and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless, with his eye fixed on the card, a worn and faded ace of hearts, with a dark stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closely around the two, wondering at the strange scene.

"In God's name, who are you?" asked Sturdivant, with his eyes still fixed on the card.

"Look at me," said the stranger quietly.

As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.

The stranger raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan and sank back in his chair, with his face white and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered up the money from the table and thrust it in his bosom.

"The ace of hearts is an unlucky card for you, Daniel Sturdivant," he said coolly; "you played it once when you thought it to your advantage. Now, God help you, for that play is returned."

As he spoke he raised a pistol which we had not seen, and before we could stop him aimed deliberately at the trembling man and fired. The gambler fell heavily upon the table a corpse, and the bright blood streamed over it, hiding the fatal card from sight.

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with horror at the dreadful scene, "that man ruined my wife and tried to murder me. I have been hunting for him for ten years."

He walked slowly by us down the stairway to the lower deck. Just as the steamer touched at the landing he sprang ashore and vanished in the woods.—O. O. in New York News.

Country Boys Make Good Soldiers.

Within a year past the recruiting flag has been hung out in many of our New England towns and villages by officers of the regular army detailed for the purpose of gathering volunteers to fill up the ranks of Uncle Sam's forty regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Once recruiting stations were maintained only in big cities like New York and Boston, but the material secured there was not of the best. Secretary Proctor had an idea that the country youth were better qualified, morally, mentally and physically, for a soldier's life than the dregs of our floating urban population, and under his direction recruiting parties, each headed by a commissioned officer, were sent into rural New England, New York and some portions of the west.

The experiment is said to be working admirably so far as the welfare of the army is concerned, though the officers do not enjoy the necessity of moving from one town to another, drumming up recruits as a commercial traveler drums up trade. The new system of enlistment and the various minor reforms have had a marked and instantaneous effect upon the character of the army. The soldiers are happier and more contented, and desertions are fewer than they have been for many years.—Boston Journal.

Some Population Statistics.

In 1850 the states and territories west of the Mississippi river had an aggregate population of 1,720,344, and the country west of the Missouri, excluding Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, had a population of only 132,597; in other words the population of the vast region west of the Missouri in 1850 was not as large as the population of Omaha is today.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

A Deposit of Cold Lead.

Cashier (to tough looking customer)—Do you wish to make a deposit?

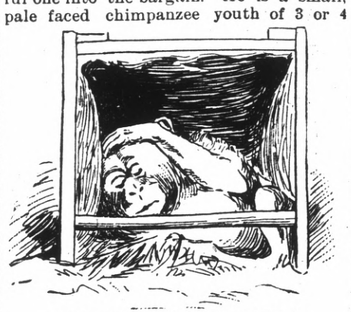
Tough Looking Customer (presenting pistol)—If necessary. Out wid de boodle!—Kate Field's Washington.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CHIMPANZEE AND ORANG.

Youthful Joe Succeeds the Late Lamented Sally—Jack the Dainty.

Those of our readers who have ever had an opportunity of visiting the London Zoo do not need to be told that the late Sally was one of the wisest and best mannered apes ever placed on exhibition. She belonged to that species of ape which of all the brute creation approaches nearest in form to the human species. Since her death her place has been vacant until recently a new chimpanzee arrived. Sally's successor, it seems, is not a lady at all—he is only a friend and brother, and a youthful one into the bargain. He is a small, pale faced chimpanzee youth of 3 or 4

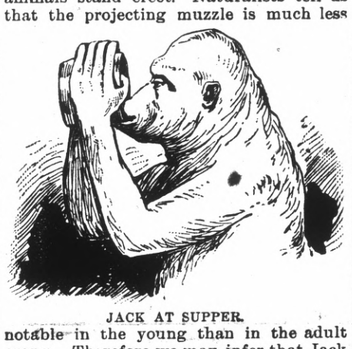


POOR JOE, SUCH A HEADACHE!

years of age, untrained, untamed and badly mannered. He was suffering from a bad cold when he arrived, just after which period of his existence he was photographed. As will be seen by referring to the cut, his picture was taken in the box in which he had made his journey; in it are kept his blankets, and to it his meals and medicine are taken.

The newcomer behaves quite badly when the cold in the head troubles him. The officials apologize and say he is young and untaught, but after Sally's society manners they feel the difference. However, the cold and cough are improving and before long the champanzee's education will begin, when, first of all, table manners will be taught, for at present, while his neighbor the orang drinks his milk dainti ly out of a cup and knows the use of a spoon, Sally's successor, in primitive fashion, dips his long, thin fingers into the fluid and sucks them clean.

Our second picture shows Jack, the orang, at supper. Orangs differ from chimpanzees in having a much longer muzzle and very long arms, so long that the fingers can touch the ground when the animals stand erect. Naturalists tell us that the projecting muzzle is much less



JACK AT SUPPER.

notable in the young than in the adult orang. Therefore we may infer that Jack is quite well advanced in years. His erect attitude proves him well trained also, for by nature the orang is less adapted for holding itself upright than the chimpanzee.

The name orang is Malayan and signifies "man" or "rational being," while outang means "of the woods." Though playful and mischievous orangs are not so frolicsome as many specimens of the monkey tribe. Chimpanzees are natives of the warmest parts of Africa, and orangs are at home in the forests of Malacca, Cochin China and some islands of that part of the world. Exile from their native climes greatly shortens the days of these entertaining creatures.

Gingerbread Lands.

Five little boys on five big steeds,
I met in the lane one day;
The little boys did nothing but laugh.
The horses nothing but neigh.

"Where are you going, my noble men,
Riding so swift away?"
"We are going to find the Gingerbread land
—Over the hills," said they.

Their cheeks were as round as an apple sweet,
Their eyes were as bright as the day,
And the rosy tint of their faces fair
Was fresh as the pink tipped May!

Five little boys on five big steeds
Came back the very same way;
The little boys did nothing but weep,
The steeds had forgotten to neigh.

And I thought I heard on the rustling air,
The words of a mournful lay;
"We have found, alas! the Gingerbread land,
But we'll ne'er go again for aye!"

Five pair of eyes with a mournful gaze,
Five faces that once were gay;
Now thin and pale as a shadow dim
And sad as the midnight gray.

The five small boys and the five big steeds
I have met no more to this day,
But I always think of the Gingerbread land
Whenever I pass that way.

Artfulness of the Ant.

Like many other insects, the ant is very fond of sugar, to obtain which it employs a skill that is almost incredible. An observer thought he had protected his sugar basin from the attention of a number of ants by placing it in the center of a vessel full of water. To his amazement, however, he found that they got at the sugar by climbing up the wall of the room to the part of the ceiling that was just over the basin. From this spot they allowed themselves to fall down among the sugar. Several that were carried by the draft past the bowl fell into the surrounding water, and would all have been drowned but for the efforts of their mates, who succeeded in rescuing some of them. The truth of this singular occurrence is vouched for by the witness of it.

Little Queen Wilhelmina.

The queen of the Netherlands is not altogether unlike some other young folks, in spite of her lofty station, if we may believe the latest anecdote about her. Not very long ago her small majesty had forgotten to prepare a lesson for Miss Winter, her English governess, over her games and gambols in the park at The Hague. The punishment for the offense consisted in drawing a map of Europe. When this task was accomplished, it appeared that, in order to show her vexation at the punishment, the youthful sovereign had drawn the country of the strict English governess as a tiny dot, while the Netherlands had extended into a gigantic kingdom.

Juvenile Department.

FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

The Turtle's Lesson.

One day in summer a little boy whose name was John was playing by the side of a brook in one of the pastures near his home in the country. This brook resembled the boy in some respects. It was in its first light-hearted youth and went on its way leaping and sporting, like all blithesome young rivulets that do not think in the least how they are fast running from the green meadows and cool, mossy forests to the burdened rivers and tossing seas.

This active little boy first built a dam of moss and turf and stones; then he rolled up his trousers and sailed his little schooner-rigged boat; and, finally, waded aimlessly over the smooth sand through the cool, running water, dashing the sparkling drops to right and left with his frisky feet. In this way he came to a large flat rock, over a portion of whose smooth surface the stream flowed in a broad, crystal current. A mud-turtle sat on the rock half out of the water, enjoying the pleasant sunshine, apparently as contented and happy as a turtle could be. But when he saw the boy splashing along at such a rate, he thought it high time to be gone; perhaps he had previously had some experience of the tender mercies of boys, for he made great haste to reach the protecting mud of the bank.

"Ah, ha, you rogue, you think you can get away, do you?" shouted the youngster. The next instant he was kneeling on the slippery rock with both outstretched hands over the frightened prisoner. John had been carrying his shoes—his stockings stuffed into them—with one hand; but now in his eagerness to secure the turtle, he dropped them upon a part of the rock covered by the stream, and, turning sidewise as they fell, the water rushed in, filling them to the very toes.

"There," exclaimed John, half in real and half in pretended vexation, "you have made me get my stockings wet and you must be punished for it. I shall turn you over on your back and you may stay there, sir, until I come back from school to-night."

That night John came home from school with a group of school fellows over the village road, instead of across the pasture, forgetting all about the turtle he had left on the rock.

Vacation began the next day and John was to spend a whole month with his brother who lived in the city. You can understand the excitement which attends a boy's preparations for his first journey; but a country boy's first visit to a large city exceeds, perhaps, any experience of yours in that line.

The month passed swiftly away, and John returned home with brighter eyes and prouder step. The world had been revealed to him in a broader scale. What had he not seen? He was a hero in the opinion of his schoolmates. He had enough stories to tell of his adventures to last through the winter, besides having brought home the most interesting book and the handsomest knife that the town could furnish. If possible, it was a merrier boy than before who now bounded through the dear old pasture. There were several dams to be visited by their young proprieter, one somewhat extensive with a miniature water wheel and mill at the side. The dam had been partially washed away by a violent rain, and an accumulation of moss had clogged the wheels of the mill. Leaving the scene of this disaster he paused suddenly with his eyes intently fixed upon some object before him. Step by step he drew nearer without once moving his eyes, which were now full of horror mingled with a hopeful doubt; but as he proceeded the doubt vanished and the horror spread over his whole countenance. There lay the turtle on the rocks upon its back as he had left it, its extended legs and protruded head shrivelled and dry, scorched by the blazing suns of four August weeks.

There was no need of gentle pity now, no opportunity for showing human kindness to a dumb, helpless, harmless creature. No more would it gladly hide itself in the protecting earth or hasten in fright from the dreaded hand. What vain struggles to regain its feet! What weariness and despair! What agony when the noon suns beat down! What pangs of slow starvation! As all this passed through John's mind, the rock seemed no longer the old familiar pleasant spot, but like a haunted place.

With pallid face he turned away and hurried homeward in the gathering twilight, nor stopped until he reached the cheerful room in which his mother sat sewing and his father reading.

That boy has long been a man, but the years that have passed have by no means worn away the remembrance of this scene or the impression it made on his mind; and on that memorable evening John took his first lesson in thoughtfulness and kindness toward dumb animals.

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